

THE
NATURAL METHOD
OF
TEACHING.

The First Book.

Being the

ACCIDENCE

IN

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS,

Explained, Amended, Abridged, and Fitted
to the Capacity and Use of the lowest Form.

Leading the Learner

From { Letters to Syllables.
Syllables to Words.
Words to Sentences. 1. Single. 2. Compounded.
Where is added an account of the Transposition,
and most usual Ellipses of Words in a Sentence.

By perpetual, { I. *Exemples* to be imitated.
plain, easy { II. *Rules* to direct the imitation.
and necessary { III. *Exercises* Latin and English to ascertain
the imitation by the direction of the Rules.

Into which is inserted

- I. A *Vocabulary* of English and Latin Words under each part of Speech, reduced into tolerable order.
- II. *Sententia Pueriles*, English and Latin, consisting of the same Words put into plain Sentences under every Syntactick Rule.

The Eighth Edition, yet more fitted for the use of the lowest Form.

By SAMUEL HOADLY, M. A.

L O N D O N, Printed for M. WYAT, and Sold by T. ASTLEY at
the Rose in St. Paul's Church-yard. 1728.

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The English Edition, set out first for the use of the lowest Form.

By SAMUEL HODGKIN, M.A.

O. W. D. W. Printed for M. W. T. and sold by T. A. STURGEON



1755. 5. 1

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The Preface.

IT is not the design of this Book to lay aside the Common Grammar, which ever has been here conscientiously taught, and shall be so, until Authority shall please to consider its merits: but rather to make the better way to a speedy and useful progress in it with understanding and cheerfulness, without the tediousness of two or three lines at a Lesson by a paltry Construing-book, and those not understood, nor applied to use. And hereby the first intention of the Accidence is recalled, which was by intelligible English Rules, &c. to prepare the Learner for the Latin Grammar, and the Preface to it supposes a multitude of Examples to be given, and the Learner both able to turn Latin into English, and English into Latin before he be put into the other; it condemns the posting-hast that is too usual, and affirming that the variety of teaching it, is, and always will be diverse, it gives such directions about it as are here followed. And there Authority itself not only leaves each man to make his best use of the Accidence, but invites him to do his best to make it gain its end. It is not aiming (you read there) if one seeing by trial an easier and readier way than the common sort of Teachers do, would say (i.e. publish) what he hath proved, and for the commodity allowed; that others not knowing the same might by experience prove the like; (which is all I desire) and then by proof reasonably judge the like, not hereby excluding the better way when it is found, but in the mean season (till that be done) forbidding the worse. And therefore taking the Accidence for the ground-work, and keeping to the matter and words of it as far as could be: that which I have here endeavoured, is to find out the way to make it as useful as it is capable of being, by giving light to what was dark, and perspicuity to what was obscure; by omitting what was needless, and deferring what was not fit to be taught; by limiting what was boundless, and rectifying what was false; but especially by putting life and vigour into what is otherwise dead, by abundance of plain and easy Examples in both Tongues adjusted parallel to each other every where; and by reducing the whole into such order and method, that every thing might be found in its proper place, and every operation done in its proper season, the former making way for the latter, and both interchangeably giving and receiving light and strength, so that no one motion might clash and interfere with another, none anticipate another, nor unseasonably interpose itself. This is that, I say, which was endeavoured; but how far the performance has answered the design must be left to others to judge; yet thus much may with truth be affirmed, that the success upon some years trial has been such, where it has been rightly used, as fully proves that the measures have not altogether been mistaken; for the confirmation of which, I refer myself (which is all that with modesty I can do) to the experience of those that have tried it, or to any man's own eyes that will candidly come and see; but I appeal from the censure of those that judge before they try.

The Preface.

to such indeed it will not be credible, that children of seven or eight years of age should within the first year not only have in readiness in their heads, a Vocabulary of almost all the primitive usual words, and know to which part they belong, be able to form off all Participles from any Verb, and to decline readily any declinable word in the Number, Case, Mood, Tense, or Person called for, but make an infinity of short plain Sentences (even as many as may be made of the words in the Vocabulary) without recurring to a Dictionary, in true, plain Latin, and in a short time after run through the Latin Grammar and the plainest parts of Corderius with ease and delight, yet this we have frequently seen; so great is the difference between setting people to work with and without Tools and Materials, or between driving them with a whip through thick and thin, over hills and dales, precipices and stumbling-blocks in the dark, and leading them by the hand through the pleasantest and most surprizing prospects in open day-light.

But I would have it remembered that this Book is but the first of four or five designed to comprehend the whole of what is needful for Scholars, to prepare them to converse to the best advantage with any good Authors of the three tongues, and to become such themselves, and pretends only to lay the foundations and establish the ground-work, upon which the other in their order are to superstruct; and foundations, tho' they should be solid, yet are necessarily rude. Here is given only a general scheme, and the leading Rules, many particularities, many more observables, exceptions, anomalies, &c. are here omitted which will find their place and time hereafter. It was not therefore intended that this should be a full and perfect Grammar, there is need of a longer time, more age, and a greater understanding for that; nor know I any thing more foolish than the preposterous haste of filling Childrens heads with what they are not yet in capacity to apprehend, retain, or apply to present use. And if there be any thing in this Book that may seem better deferr'd, I would advise that the learner be directed to skip it. For all that was here intended is,

1. To give so many **Exemples** as were judged necessary to give light to the Rules and to direct the practice upon them.
2. To propose **Rules** true, plain and directive, but those only the main and general ones, which being but few, are yet such as that to them all that is to follow hereafter may be referred and reduced without change in the Method. I mean all farther Observables, all Irregularities and Exceptions, all Variations, &c. and to add such Explications and Limitations only as the present design required.
3. To make the Exercises and **Imitations** so easy and so many, as might certainly introduce an habit of performing every operation aright.
4. To digest under every part of Speech a Vocabulary of the Words belonging to it, in such order as might best assist the Judgment in the true meaning of the Word, and the Memory in retaining it. In which Vocabulary care is taken that only the most usual Words may appear, and those mostly Primitive, with design that from them here first learned, might in the next Book be orderly deduced all their Derivatives and Compounds, by plain and sure Rules, which will, beyond imagination, facilitate the knowledge of the whole body of words of the Latin Tongue: as for instance, after they have learned here what doctus, lectum, auditum, and all the other Supines signify, and then have a Rule given

The Preface.

that from the first Supine by changing um into or is formed a Noun Substantive which signifies the Doer, as from doctum to teach, doctor a teacher; lectum to read, lector a reader; will not a boy of the meanest capacity be able to tell what auditor, emptor, creator, servator, and all the rest signify? So if he by this Book know what ducere, pellere, trahere, vocare, &c. signifies; and then in the next that ad when compounded signifies to, pro forth, re back, &c. as adducere to bring to, producere to bring forth, reducere to bring back, will he not easily proceed to tell at first sight what adtrahere, protrahere, retrahere, advocare, provocare, revocare, advolare, provolare, revolare; adgredi, progredi, regredi, &c. signify? and of what they are compounded?

5. To cause the same words to be fetched over again in the Genders, Comparisons, Declensions, Conjugations, and Syntactick Rules, to keep them and all their Accidents and Declinations in memory, and so fix them that they be in no danger of being lost.

6. To settle every thing in its proper place: for I can't be of their opinion, that think there is no need of an exact method in teaching, or that in spelling of and it's no great matter whether the child be taught to begin with a or n or d; nor am I able to judge any thing more irrational and perplexing, than to set people to do that first, which cannot be done till some other thing that is presupposed to it be done; as for example, to tell the Learner, That the Adjective must be made to agree with its Substantive in the same Case, Gender, and Number, and require him to practise upon it, while as yet he has no knowledge in what Case the Substantive ought to be put which the Adjective is to comply with, &c.

7. To keep every word in its natural order, and the Sentence in its plain and simple dress, and not to omit so much as ego, or tu, or homo, &c. nor to transpose any word until the Learner be capable of knowing why and when such Ellipses and Transpositions may be made; nor to interpose a double Sentence till the nature and make of single ones be perfectly learned.

8. To circumscribe and define the limits and bounds of the Tongue, and shew the Learner his stages, and the utmost goal, that he may see his course and its end, and know what words may and what may not be put together; than which nothing is more needful to be done.

One thing I have been told of, as going too far out of the common road, which yet I cannot prevail with myself to alter, and that is the beginning at the Verbi Infinite, and first laying down distinctly the three principal endings; viz. the Infinite signifying Imperfectly, the Finite signifying Perfectly, and the Supine, and from thence deducing severally the Persons, Tenses, &c. signifying Imperfectly, and then those signifying Perfectly, &c. for this appears so natural even to them that have not observed it, that our Construers english vocito to call, nigreo to be black; and our Dictionary-makers say, to love amo, and to do ago, both which are false; this way so plainly distinguishes the Conjugations, and gives occasion for the distinct declining of the Imperfect and Perfect Tenses (the confounding of which Varro somewhere de L L. I remember justly blames) and obviates so many mistakes of our Latin-makers, that I could not forbear following the great Comenius in it, as judging that nothing was wanting to bring it to prevail over all the other ways, but to shew the benefits of it.

If any ask how it may be used to the best advantage, the way that we have found best is this,

The Preface.

1. To read to the child so much as we judge fit at a time, and to require him to read it after us with exactness, well observing the quantity, accent, &c. of every Syllable, and marking it with a Pen where need is, and continue this till it seems no longer needful.

2. To explain it, and by familiar Questions make him understand the meaning and use of each part, and without rigour trying his Memory, and assisting him by prompting him with the English, &c.

3. To put him upon getting all that perfectly by heart which is necessary, but the Imitations are only to be turned by word of mouth from the one language to the other.

4. To bring him quickly to write legibly, that for his daily exercises in and out of School he may on his foul Book write out Examples of each Declension and Conjugation, and Comparisons, and then proceed to the Examples of the Syntax; which when and as they are daily corrected should be copied fairly into another Book, to be kept by them and shewn to their friends for their satisfaction, for the Master's credit and the Boy's encouragement.

To conclude, I take the reason and end of a School to be great and sublime, it is no less than the regular management of Youth by Power, Wisdom, and Goodness, under good discipline, and the instructing, exercising and habituating them to all that they are to know, will or do while in that state, and to all that may be of use to them in their future life, so that they may come out of the School, prepared for all that Duty they have to do towards God, men, or themselves.

And it is a very great trust that is reposed in Masters, and there is need of a great many good qualifications in one that undertakes a charge upon which so much depends; and no skill, care or pains can be too much in him who is bound by all obligations,

I. To keep the glorious **End** always in his and his charges eye.

II. To search out diligently, and use resolutely, the sure **Means** that will infallibly lead to, and gain the End.

III. To study and apply the readiest, plainest, and easiest **Ways** and **Methods** of so using these means, that the designed End may certainly be attained by all that refuse not to follow them.

This is the summ of our work, and this I think we should look upon as our common interest and concern to advance, that while other Arts and Sciences are daily improving and gaining greater perfection, ours only lie not in its first rudiments.

What I have been doing this way has been only in respect to the publick good, and from a desire to be some way serviceable to my Country. If any good be done I have my end; and if any like not this Essay, they may please to let it alone, and there's no hurt done.

From Brook-house
in Hackney.

S. H.

THE

THE
ACCIDENCE:
 OR, AN
INTRODUCTION
 INTO THE
Latin Tongue.

CHAPTER I.

Concerning the Latin Letters.

Question. **H**ow many are the Letters used in the Latin Tongue?

1. Answer. The Latin Letters are two and twenty.

The 22 Letters in Great Characters,

ABCDEFGHI or JLMNOPQRSTU or VXYZ.

The 22 Letters in Small Characters,

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

Q. How are these twenty two Letters divided?

2. A. Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

Q. What is a Vowel?

3. A. A Vowel is a Letter, which is a full and perfect sound of itself without a Consonant.

Q. How many Letters be Vowels?

4. A. These six Letters, a, e, i, o, u, y, are Vowels.

Q. Are the six Vowels always pronounced with the same length?

5. A. The six Vowels are sometimes pronounced short, and sometimes long.

so a in { mad is short,
 made is long,
 so o in { rob is short,
 robe is long,

e in { met is short,
 mete is long,
 u in { cur is short,
 cure is long,

i in { sin is short,
 fiend is long,
 y in { hypocrite is short,
 style is long.

Q. How may a Learner know when they are short, and when long?

6. A. In this Book, where it is needful,
The short Vowel shall be marked thus (ă) as ōs, vīr, fēr.
The long Vowel shall be marked thus (ā) as ōs, vēr, pār.

Q. Is there then such care to be taken about the length of the Vowels?

7. A. Yes, a most exact care is to be taken,

1. That where-ever a Vowel is short, it be still pronounced short, as milēs, equēs, ēs, ēst, &c. which you must not pronounce milēs, ēquēs, ēs, ēst.

2. That where-ever a Vowel is long, it be pronounced long, as ōs, mūs, mōs, honōs, jūs, amās, &c. which you must not pronounce, ōs, mūs, mōs, honōs, jūs, amās.

Q. Now try how you can pronounce the Vowels in these, dōcēs, āmārēt, pātērē, pātērē, pārērē, pārērē, sūs, virtūs, cūcūlūs, vēsīcā, umbīlīcūs, vēlōx, prēcōx, fēlīx, fīlīx, fāx, audāx, nēx, rēx.

Q. What is a Consonant?

8. A. A Consonant is a Letter, that is to be founded with a Vowel.

Q. How many Consonants are there?

9. A. The other sixteen Letters be Consonants, b, c, d, &c.

Q. Now tell me which of these be Vowels, and which Consonants,
e, f, g, a, l, m, o, n, r, i, p, s, t, u, y.

CHAP. II.

Of Syllables.

Q. What is to be done with these Letters?

10. A. The use of these Letters is to make Syllables.

Q. How many Letters go to make a Syllable?

11. A. I. Sometimes one Letter makes a Syllable; as, a, e, i, o, u, y.

II. Sometimes two Letters go to the making of a Syllable; as,
ab eb ib ob ub yb.
ac ec ic oc uc yc.

N. B. 1. These Syllables, æ, œ, ai, ei, oi, au, eu, are called Diphthongs.

2. Instead of æ and œ we commonly pronounce e.

ba be bi bo bu by.
ca ce ci co cu cy.

III. Sometimes three Letters go to make a Syllable; as,

bab beb bib bob bub byb. | dad ded did dod dud dyd.
car cer cir cor cur cyr. | ras res ris ros rus rys.

IV. Some Syllables consist of four Letters; as, part, pain, star, font, quil, foul, soul, rest, wast, hart, &c.

V. Some Syllables consist of five Letters; as, mount, stain, bring, stand, strip, start, quar, print.

VI. Sometimes there are six Letters in one Syllable; as, stript, strong, sought, fought, caught, fright, bright, &c.

Q. Now tell me how many Letters are in each of these Syllables: All Men love and praise the Child, that minds his Book, and loves to learn.

CHAP.

C H A P. III.

Concerning Words.

Q. **W**hat is to be done with the Syllables ?

12. A. The use of Syllables is to make Words.

Q. How many Syllables go to make a Word ?

13. A. I. Sometimes one Syllable makes a Word ; as, *man, hat, can, stand, death, wise, fool, calf, horse, ass.*

II. Sometimes two Syllables go to make a Word ; as, *wo-man, fa-ther, mo-ther, ma-ster, so-ber, wis-dom, plen-ty.*

III. Sometimes three Syllables are in one Word ; as, *gra-ci-ous, god-li-ness, pi-e-ty, so-ber-ness, un-wor-thy.*

IV. Some Words are made of four Syllables ; as, *so-bri-e-ty, cor-rec-ti-on, peace-a-ble-ness, cha-ri-ta-ble, un-mer-ci-ful.*

V. Some Words consist of five Syllables ; as, *ex-com-mu-ni-cate, par-ti-cu-lar-ly, ma-gi-ste-ri-al.*

VI. Sometimes six Syllables go to make a Word ; as, *pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on, san-ti-fi-ca-ti-on, ju-sti-fi-ca-ti-on, &c.*

Q. In each of these Words following tell me how many Syllables are there :
Good Children will perpetually hearken to the Instructions of their Parents,
and will be obedient to the Commands of their Masters.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Eight Parts of Speech ; or, of the eight sorts of Words which Men use in speaking.

Q. **W**hat are Words used for ?

14. A. Men use Words to express and declare the thoughts of their mind, when they speak : for we often need to signify our thoughts to others, and they cannot know our Thoughts but by our Speech.

Q. What then is our Speech made up of ?

15. A. When we speak to express our Thoughts, our Speech is made up of Words, and therefore Words are called *Parts of Speech.*

Q. In our Speech how many Parts are there ?

16. A. In Speech be these Eight Parts following,

1. A Noun.

2. A Pronoun.

3. A Verb.

4. A Participle.

5. An Adverb.

6. A Conjunction.

7. A Preposition.

8. An Interjection.

Q. What mean you when you say there are Eight Parts of Speech ?

17. A. I mean that there are Eight sorts of Words which Men use when they speak ; for some Words are *Nouns*, some are *Pronouns*, some are *Verbs*, others are *Participles*, others are *Adverbs*, other Words are *Conjunctions*, others *Prepositions*, and others are *Interjections.*

Q. Are there no other sorts of Words used in speaking ?

18. A. There

18. A. There are no other kind of Words used ; for every Word which Men use in speaking is either a *Noun*, or a *Pronoun*, or a *Verb*, or a *Participle*, or an *Adverb*, or a *Conjunction*, or a *Preposition*, or else an *Interjection*.

Q. Do you not desire to know which words are Nouns, and which are Pronouns, and which Verbs, &c.?

A. Yes, Sir, I would gladly know, if you please to teach me.

CHAP. V.

Of a Noun.

Q. What is a Noun?

19. A. A *Noun* is the Name of a thing, that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood ; as,

The Name of this thing which here you see, in English is

An Hand	{ and in the Latin Tongue the Name of it is	Mānus.
An House		Dōmūs.
A Man,		Hōmō.

So this

Man	{ is called in English	Good	{ and in Latin	Bōnūs.
Boy		Bad		Mānus.
Paper		Light,		Lēvis.

Q. What Words then are Nouns?

20. A. All those Words are *Nouns*, that are the Names of things.

Q. How many kinds of Nouns are there?

21. A. There are two sorts of *Nouns* ; for of *Nouns* some be *Substantives*, and some be *Adjectives*.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

22. A. A *Noun Substantive* is that Name of a thing that can stand by itself in a saying, and requireth not an *Adjective* to be joined to it to make sense ; as a *Man*, *Homo* ; a *Master*, *Magister* ; a *Parent*, *Parens*.

Q. How can you make it appear that these are Substantives?

23. A. Because if one say, *I see a Man*, or *I see the Master*, or *I see the Parent* ; in each saying the sense is plain and full, and I understand its meaning without an *Adjective* added to it.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

24. A. A *Noun Adjective* is that Name of a thing, that cannot stand by itself in a saying, but requireth a *Substantive*, to which it may be joined to make sense ; as, *good*, *bonus* ; *happy*, *felix* ; *white*, *albus*.

Q. Make it clear, that these and such like Words cannot stand alone in a saying?

25. A. If any one say, *I see a good*, or *I see an happy*, or *I see a white*, in these Sayings there is no good sense, nor do we understand the meaning of them, but there needs to be put in a *Substantive* to each *Adjective* to make sense ; as, *I see a good Boy*, *I see a happy Man*, *I see a white Horse*.

Q. In these Sayings following tell me which Nouns are Substantives, and which are Adjectives, and the reason why?

The Master sent a Letter.	The Ape eats Apples.	That is a mad
The Boy writes a good	The Man builds an House.	This is a sober
A wife learns his Book.	We love sweet	Horses drink Water.

§. I. A VOCABULARY.

Or, Examples of Nouns Substantive, mostly Primitive.

N. B. Here follow the English and Latin Names of things most familiar to Children.

26. Every

Thing Rēs ēī f.
hath its name nōmēn īnis n.
or sign signūm ī n.

27. A Thing is

God Dēūs ī m.
the World mundūs ī m.
or a part of it pars tis f.
or member. membrum ī n.

28. Besides which there is nothing

nīlūm ī n.

29. Things in the World are

a spirit spīritūs ūs m.
a body corpūs ōris n.
a moving live } ānīmāl ālis n.
creature. }

30. All which things have their

cause causa x f.
nature natūra x f.
fortune forūna x f.
end finīs īs d.

31. The nature of things is in their

matter mātēria x f.
form forma x f.
mode mōdūs ī m.
and kind. gēnūs ēris n.

32. To all things belong

time tempūs ōris n.
place lōcus ī m.
space spātium ī n.

order
and number.

ordo īnis m.
nūmērus ī m.

33. Time is

an hour hōra x f.
a day dēs ēī d.
a month mensīs ī m.
a year annūs ī m.
an age. sēcūlum ī n.

34. In a day is

the dawn aurōra x f.
the morning māne n.
the evening vespēs ī m.
the night nox ētis f.

35. The day after this is

to morrow. crās n.

36. In a year are

the spring vēr īs n.
the summer aestās tis f.
autumn autūmnūs ī m.
the winter hiēms īs f.

Of Spirits.

37. A Spirit is

an angel āngēlūs ī m.
a mind mens tis f.
 or ālmūs ī m.
a soul ānīma x f.
a devil. diabōlūs ī m.

Of Bodies.

38. The greater Bodies are

Heaven Caelūm ī n.

the

the skie	æthēr ēris m.
the air	āēr ēris m.
the earth	tēllūs ūris f.
the water	āqua æ f.

39. Bodies in the Skie are

the sun	sōl is m.
the moon	lūna æ f.
a star.	stella æ f.

40. From which come

a beam	jūbār is n.
light	lux cīs f.
a fire	ignis is m.
a flame	flammā æ f.

41. When light is with-held there is made

a shadow	umbra æ f.
darkneß	tēnēbræ ārum pl. f.

42. By Fire are made

a firebrand	torris is m.
a live coal	prūna æ f.
a dead coal	carbo ōnis m.
ashes.	cīnīs ēris } m.
	cīnēr is }

43. In the Air is

a steam	vapōr ōris m.
a smoke	fūmūs is m.
a cloud	nūbēs is f.
a wind	ventūs is m.
a thunderbolt	fulmēn īnis n.

Of Water.

44. Water is

a drop	gutta æ f.
a dew	rōs ris m.
a spring	fons tis m.
a river	rīvus is m.
	or afnūs is m.
a lake	lācūs ūs m.
a sea	māre is n.

the ocean	ōcēānum i m.
a wave	unda æ f.

45. Frozen Water is

ice	glaciēs ēi f.
snow	nix vis f.
hail	grando īnis f.

46. Of Water is made

a bubble	bullā æ f.
a foam	spūma æ f.
a shower.	imbēr ris m.

Of Earth.

47. Earth is

land	terra æ f.
ground	hūmūs is f.
firm ground	solum i n.
	or fundūs is m.
dust	pulvis
	or pulvēr-is m.

48. Earth mixt with Water is

dirt	coenum i n.
mud	limus i m.
clay	lūtum i n.

49. Land by the Water side is

a brink	margo īnis d.
a bank	rīpa æ f.
a shore	litus ōris n.

50. Upon the Earth is

a plain field	campus i m.
a vale or vally	vallis is f.
a hill	collis is m.
a mountain	mons tis m.

51. Bodies growing of the Earth are

a mineral	minēra æ f.
a plant	planta æ f.

salt
alum
a metal
a stone

lead
iron
copper
silver
gold

(and
a big stone
a flint
a pumice
a marble
a crystal
a jewel

a diamond
a sapphire
a ruby

an herb
a shrub
a tree

grass
poppy
flax
corn

a bean
a pea
oat
wheat

Of Minerals.

52. A Mineral is

salt	sāl - is m. or n.
alum	alūmēn̄ inis n.
a metal	mētālum i n.
a stone	lāp̄s idis m.

53. Metals are

lead	plumbum i n.
iron	ferrum i n.
copper	ās ris n.
silver	argēntum i n.
gold	aurum i n.

54. A Stone is

sand	ārēna æ f.
a big stone.	saxum i n.
a flint	sīlēs icis d.
a pumice	pūnēs cis d.
a marble	marmōr -is n.
a crystal	crystāllus i f.
a jewel	gemma æ f.

55. A Jewel is

a diamond	ādāmas n̄is m.
a sapphire	sapphīrus i f.
a ruby	rubīnus i m.

Of Plants.

56. A Plant is

an herb	herba æ f.
a shrub	frūtex icis m.
a tree	arbōr -is f.

57. An Herb is

grass	grāmēn̄ inis n.
poppy	pāpāvēr -is n.
flax	linum i n.
corn	frūx gis f.

58. Corn is

a bean	tāba æ f.
a pea	pīsum i n.
oat	āvēna æ f.
wheat	ādōr -is n.

59. Of Corn

a standing crop is tēgēs tis f.

60. In Corn is

the stalk	caulis is m.
the ear	spīca æ f.
the grain	grānum i n.

Of Shrubs.

61. A Shrub is

a cane	canna æ f.
a reed	cālāmus i m.
	or ārundo inis f.
a rose-bush	rōsa æ f.
a vine	vītis is f.

Of Trees.

62. A Tree is

an apple-tree	mālus i f.
a pear-tree	pyrus i f.
a cherry-tree	cērālus i f.
a fig tree	fīcus ūs f.
a bay-tree	laurus ūs or i f.
a box-tree	buxus i f.
a cedar	cēdrus i f.
an oak	quercus ūs f.
a willow	sālīx cis f.

63. Trees growing together make

a wood	silva æ f.
a forest	nēmūs ōris n.
a grove	lūcus i m.

64. The parts of Plants are

the root	rādīx cis f.
the stump	stīps is f.
the branch or bough	rāmūs i m.
the wood	lignum i n.

65. In a Bough are
 a fresh leaf frons dis f.
 a dead leaf fōlūm i n.
 a blossom or flower flōs ris m.
 the fruit fructus ūs m.

Of Fruits.

66. Fruit are
 a cucumber cūcūmēr -is m.
 a melon melō nis m.
 a pome pōmum i n.
 a nut nūx cis f.
 a berry bacca æ f.

67. A Pome is
 an apple mālum i n.
 a pear pyrum i n.
 a cherry cērāsum i n.
 a plum prūnum i n.
 a fig ficūs ūs or i f.

68. A Berry is
 an olive ōlīva æ f.
 a strawberry frāgum i n.
 a grape ūva æ f.

69. Plants arise from
 seed sēmen īnis n.

Of live Creatures.

70. An Animal is
 an insect īnsectum i n.
 a worm vermīs is m.
 a serpent serpens tis d.
 a fish piscis is m.
 a bird avis is f.
 a beast bēstia æ f.
 a man hōmo īnis c.

71. In all which there is
 life vīta æ f.
 sense sensus ūs m.
 sex sexus ūs m.

72. Things perceived by
 sense are

sound	fōnus i m.	
or voice	vōx cis f.	
colour	cōlor	} ōris m.
taste or relish	sāpōr	
smell	ōdōr	
pain or grief	dōlōr	

73. By its Sex an Animal
 is

a male	mās āris m.
or a female	fēmīna æ f.

74. A Female brings forth
 a young one pullus i. m.
 or else an egg ōvum i n.

Of Insects.

75. An Insect is
 a louse pēdicūlus i m.
 a flea pullex īcis d.
 a fly musca æ f.
 a bee āpis is f.
 a wasp vespa æ f.
 a locust lōcūsta æ f.

Of Serpents.

76. A Serpent is
 a snake anguis is d.
 a dragon draco ōnis m.
 a viper or adder vīpēra æ f.

Of Fishes.

77. River-fishes are
 a tench tinca æ f.
 a perch perca æ f.
 a trout trutta æ f.
 a salmon salmo ōnis m.

78. Sea

78.
 a whale
 a dolphin
 an herring
 a sole
 an oyster

Of
 a sparrow
 a swallow
 a pigeon
 a partridge
 a raven
 a pheasant
 a turtle
 an eagle
 an owl

80.
 a cock
 a hen
 a capon
 81.
 a goose
 a duck
 a swan

82.
 a feather
 a quill
 a wing

83. B

a dog
 a cat
 a mouse

84.
 a bull
 a cow

78. Sea-fishes are

a whale	balæna æ f.
a dolphin	delphin -is m.
an herring	hālēc -is f. n.
a sole	sōlea æ f.
an oyster	óstræa æ f.

a calf	vitūlus i m.
a sheep	ōvis is f.
a lamb	agnūs i m.
a wine	ſus ūis c.
a hog	porcūs i m.
a goat	cāpēr ri m.

Of Birds or Fowls.

79. Birds are

a sparrow	paſſēr -is m.
a swallow	hīrúndo īnis f.
a pigeon	cōlúmbus i m.
a partridge	perdīx cis d.
a raven	corvus i m.
a pheasant	phāſiānus i m.
a turtle	turtūr -is m.
an eagle	āquīla æ f.
an owl	būbo ōnis m.

80. Tame fowls are

a cock	gallus i m.
a hen	gallīna æ f.
a capon	cāpo ōnis m.

81. Water-fowls are

a goose	anſēr -is m.
a duck	ānās tis f.
a swan	ōlōr -ōris m.

82. To Birds belong

a feather	plūma æ f.
a quill	penna æ f.
a wing	āla æ f.

Of Beasts.

83. Beasts about the house are

a dog	cānis is c.
a cat	fēlis is m.
a mouse	mūs ris m.

84. Cattle Pecūs dis f.

is a bull	taurū i m.
a cow	vacca æ f.

85. A Company of these is

a flock	grēx gis m.
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86. Working cattle are

a bullock	bōs ōvis c.
an horse	ēquus i m.
an afs	āsīnus i m.
a mule	mūlus i m.
a camel	cāmēlus i m.
an elephant	ēlēphas ntis m.

87. Wild-beasts are

a stag	cervus i m.
a buck or doe	dāma æ d.
an hare	lēpus ōris m.
a mole	talpa æ d.
a frog	rāna æ f.

88. Rabenous beasts are

a lion	leo ōnis m.
a bear	ursus i m.
a wolf	lūpus i m.
a fox	vulpes is f.

89. Beasts have

some an horn	cornu u n.
some a snout	rostrum i n.
some a tail	cauda æ f.

90. An Beast is either

hair or shag	pīlus i m.
or wool	lāna æ f.
or bristle	sēra æ f.

91. Hair is

a mane	jūba æ f.
a lock	cōma æ f.
a beard	barba æ f.

The Parts of the Body, especially of Man's.

92. The Parts of the Body are

the head	cāpūt īris n.
the trunk	truncus i m.
a limb	artus ūs m.

93. In the Head are

the crown	vertex īcis m.
the hair	crīnis is m. or cāpillus i m.
the ear	auris is f.
the face	facies ēi f.

94. In the Face are

the countenance	vultus ūs m.
the forehead	frons tis f.
the eye	oculus i m.
the nose	nāsus i m.
the mouth	os ris n.
the chin	mentum i n.

95. In the Eye is

a tear	lācryma æ f.
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96. To the Mouth belong

the lip	lābium i n. or lābrum i n.
the outer cheek	gēna æ f.

97. Within the Mouth are

the roof	pālātum i n.
the inner cheek	bucca æ f.
the tongue	lingua æ f.
the gum	gingīva æ f.
the chap	taux cis f.
the throat	guttur -is n.

98. Between the Head and Trunk are

the neck	collum in.
the throttle	jūgulum i n.
the crag	ceryx cis f.

99. In the Trunk of the Body are

the fore-part	—
the back-part	rērgum i n.
the side	lātus ēris n.

100. In the fore-part are

the breast	pectus ōris n.
the belly	venter ris m.
the dug	mamma æ f.

101. In the back-part are

the shoulder	hūmerus i m.
the mid-back	dorsum i n.
the buttock	nātis is f.

102. The Limbs are

the hind	manus ūs f.
the foot	—
the leg	pēs ēdis m.

103. Parts of the Hand are

the arm	brāchium i n.
the fist	pugnus i m.
the palm	palma æ f.
the thumb	pollex īcis m.
a finger	dīgītus i m.

104. Parts of the Foot are

the thigh	fēmūr ōris n.
the knee	gēnū u n.
the leg	crūs ris n.
the heel	calx cis d.

105. In all which parts are

skin	cūris is f.
flesh	cāro nis f.
a bone	ōs ssis n.
humour	hūmōr ōris m.
a vein	vēna æ f.

106. The Inwards are

the brain	cērebrum i n.
the heart	cōr dis n.
the lungs or lights	pūlmo ōnis m.
the liver	jēcūr ōris n.
the spleen	splēn -is m.
the paunch	alvus i f.
the rein or kidney	rēn -is m.
the bladder	vesica æ f.

10.
the skull
the cheek
a tooth
a rib
the shin
a nail or

108. H

blood
milk
gall

109. C
fort

sweat
spittle
matter
urine
dung

Of the

110. A

desire
hunger
thirst
love
hatred
anger
joy
hope
fear
or dread

111. And

a wound

T

The Bones.

107. The Bones are

the skull	cranium i n.
the cheek-bone	māla æ f.
a tooth	dens tis m.
a rib	costa æ f.
the shin bone	tibia æ f.
a nail or claw	unguis is m.

The Humours.

108. Humours in the Body are

blood	sanguis nis m.
milk	lāc tis n.
gall	fēl lis n.

109. Excrements to be cast forth of the Body are

sweat	sūdōr ōris m.
spittle	sālīva æ f.
matter	pūs ris n.
urine	ūrīna æ f.
dung	stercus ōris n.

Of the Affections and Diseases.

110. Animals are affected with

desire	desiderium i n.
hunger	fāmes is f.
thirst	sītis is f.
love	āmōr ōris m.
hatred	ōdium i n.
anger	īra æ f.
joy	gāudium i n.
hope	spēs ēi f.
fear	tīmōr ōris m.
or dread	mētūs ūs m.

111. And they are subject to

a wound	vulnus ēris n.
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a disease
death

morbus i m.
mors tis f.

112. Diseases are

a cough	tussis is f.
an ague or fever	febris is f.
the dropsie	hydrōps is m.

113. While Animals are free from Diseases they are in

health, welfare	sālūs tis f.
strength	rōbōr ōris n.

114. For their maintenance there is

provision or plenty	cōpia æ f.
food or meat	cībūs i m.
drink	pōtūs ūs m.

Of Man, his age, and kindred.

115. Man by his age is

a boy or lad	pūer i m.
a girl or lass	puella æ f.
a virgin	virgo īnis f.
a grown man	vīr-i m.
a grown woman	mūliēr -is f.
an old woman	ānūs ūs f.

116. A man by his kindred is

a father	pāter ris m.
a mother	māter ris f.
a son	filius i m.
a daughter	filia æ f.
a brother	frāter ris m.
a sister	sōrōr ōris f.
a grand father	avūs i m.
a grand-child	nepōs tis m.
a father-in-law	sōcēr -i m.
a son-in-law	gēnēr -i m.

117. A man too big is

a giant	gigas ntis m.
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A Man too little is
a dwarf pūmillo ōnis m.

Rebecca Rebēcca æ f.
Sarah Sára æ f.
Susan Sufānna æ f.

Proper Names.

118. Proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus i m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus i m.
Anthony	Antōnīus i m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus i m.
Charles	Cārōlus i m.
Christopher	Christōphōrus i m.
Daniel	Dāniēl -is m.
David	Dāvīd -is m.
Edward	Edvārdus i m.
Francis	Francīscus i m.
George	Geōrgīus i m.
Henry	Henricus i m.
James	Jacōbus i m.
John	Joannes i m.
Luke	Lūcas æ m.
Mark	Marcus i m.
Matthew	Matthæus i m.
Paul	Paulus i m.
Peter	Pētrus i m.
Richard	Richārdus i m.
Robert	Robértus i m.
Samuel	Sámūēl -is m.
Thomas	Thōmas æ m.
William	Guliēlmus i m.

119. Proper Names of Women are

Ann	Anna æ f.
Barbara	Bárbāra æ f.
Catharine	Catharīna æ f.
Dorothy	Doróthēa æ f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha æ f.
or Betty	or Elīza æ f.
Eve	Eva æ f.
Hannah	Hanna æ f.
Jane	Jāna æ f.
Joan	Joānna æ f.
Martha	Mártha æ f.
Mary	María æ f.

Acts of the Creatures.

120. That these Creatures may act they have

a power or force	vīs is f.
help or means	ōps is f.
aid	auxīlium i n.

121. the usual manner of acting is

custom or manner	mōs ris m.
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And the thing done by them
is

a work	ōpūs ēris n.
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Acts of Men.

122. Every Man hath his

business	nēgōrium i n.
charge	mūnus ēris n.
duty or office	offīcium i n.

123. Man's duty lies in

labour	lābōr ōris m.
virtue	virtus tis f.
faithfulness	fidēs ēi f.

124. He should do all with

counsel	consīlium i n.
art or skill	ars tis f.
care	cūra æ f.
study	studīum i n.
without delay	mōra æ f.

125. That they may do the work, there is proposed to them

a law	lēx gis f.
an example	exemplum i n.
a reward	prēmīum i n.
a punishment	pœna æ f.

126. T

126. The Law commands to allow to every thing its

right or due *jūs ris n.*
 worth or price *prētium i n.*
 honour *hōnōr ōris m.*

127. Rewards are

praise *laus dis f.*
 glory *glōria æ f.*
 gain *lūcrum i n.*
 wages *mercēs dis f.*
 hire or pay *stips is f.*

128. Punishments are

a stripe *verbēr -is n.*
 death or killing *nēx cis f.*

129. In work ill done there is

a blemish *mendum i n.*
 a spot or blot *macūla æ f.*
 a faultiness or vice *vītiūm i n.*

130. A vitious act is

a fault *culpa æ f.*
 a crime *crimēn īnis n.*
 a villany *scēlūs ēris n.*

131. A crime is

lewdness *luxus ūs m.*
 deceit or a cheat *dōlūs i m.*
 fraud *fraus dis f.*

132. Persons guilty of crimes are

a thief *fūr -is m.*
 a cut-throat *lātro ōnis m.*
 an adulterer *adūltēr -i m.*

The works of Men.

133. For passage they make

a way *via æ f.*
 a path *callis is m.*
 a bridge *pons tis m.*

a boat *cymba æ f.*
 a ship *nāvis is f.*

134. For lighting they make

a torch *fāx cis f.*
 a lamp *lampās dis f.*
 a candle *candēla æ f.*

135. Of Land they make

a court or plat *ārēa æ f.*
 a field *āgēr ri m.*
 a garden *hōrtūs i m.*

136. Of Metals they make

money *nummus i m.*
 or pecūnia *æ f.*
 a drinking-cup *pōcūlum i n.*
 a kettle *lēbēs tis m.*

137. Of Flax or wool is made

a thred *fīlum i n.*
 a line *līnēa æ f.*
 a rope *fūnis is m.*
 a sack *saccus i m.*
 a sail or veil *vēlum i n.*
 cloth *pannus i m.*

138. Of Wood they make

a staff *scīpio ōnis m.*
 a board *tābūla æ f.*
 a plank *planca æ f.*

139. For eating

the cook *coquus i m.*
 makes bread *pānīs is m.*
 butter *būtyrum i n.*
 cheese *cāsēus i m.*
 a banquet or feast *ēpūlum i n.*

140. For drinking they make

broth or pottage *jūs ris n.*
 ale or beer *cerevīsia æ f.*
 wine *vīnum i n.*

141. Eating a meal is

a breakfast	jentāculum i n.
a dinner	prandium i n.
a common supper	cœna æ f.

142. For cloathing they make

an hat	gălêrus i m.
a peruke	caliëndrum i n.
a garment	vestis is f.

143. A garment is

a close coat	tūnica æ f.
a cloak	pállium i n.
a gown	tōga æ f.

144. An Handr-crafts-man

namely	{ a smith a wright a mason }	fābër ri m.
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makes a chariot	currus ūs m.
arms	arma ōrum pl. n.
a vessel	vās sis n.
a building	ædes is f.
household stuff	sūpéllex cūis f.
an instrument	instrūmentum i n.

145. To a Chariot belong

a pole	tēmo ōnis m.
an axel-tree	axis is m.
a wheel	rōta æ f.

146. For the beasts are

a yoke	jūgum i n.
a saddle	fella æ f.
a bridle	frœnum i n.

Arms.

147. Arms are

a weapon	tēlum i n.
a bow	arcūs ūs m.
an arrow	sāgitta æ f.
a gun	sclopus i m.
a sword	ensis is m.
	or glādus i m.

Buildings.

148. Buildings are

a cote or cottage	cāsa æ f.
an house	dōmūs ūs i f.
a palace	pālātium i n.
a fort or castle	arx cis f.
a tower	turris is f.

149. A building raised for worship is

an altar	altāre is n.
a temple or church }	templum in

150. In a building is

the wall	pāries ētis m.
the cellar	cella æ f.
the kitchen	cūlīna æ f.
the hall	aula æ f.
the chamber	cāmēra æ f.

151. To an House belong

a gate	jānua æ f.
a door	ostium i n.
a window	fēnēstra æ f.

152. To a Gate belong

a post	postis is m.
a hinge	cardo īnis d.

153. Out-houses are

a stable	stābūlum i n.
a privy	fōrica æ f.
a barn	hórreum i n.
a mill	mōla æ f.

154. A company of houses are

a street or row	vīcus i m.
a town or city }	ōppidum i n. or urbs is f.

155. To a Town belong

a gate or port	porta æ f.
a wall	mūrus i m.
a publick-meet- ing place }	fōrum i n.

156. Hou

156. House and Land out of
 Town is
 the country *rūs* ris n.
 a country farm } *villa* æ f.
 or village }

Household-stuff.

157. Household-stuff.

a spit *vēr* u n.
 a dish *discus* i m.
 a seat *sēdes* is f.
 a chair *cāthēdra* æ f.
 a table *mensa* æ f.
 a carpet *tāpēs* tis m.
 a napk n }
 or towel } *mappa* æ f.
 a bed *lectus* i m.
 a coffer or trunk *arca* æ f.
 tongs *forceps* īpis d.
 bellows *follis* is m.

158. Instruments by which
 Men work are

a knife or coulter *cūltēr* ri m.
 a mallet or beetle *mallēus* i m.
 a needle *āclē* ūs f.
 a distaff *cōlus* i f.
 a key *clāvis* is f.

159. Instruments of Music
 are

a drum *tympanum* i n.
 a pipe *tībīa* æ f.
 a whistle or } *fistula* æ f.
 flagelet }
 a trumpet *tūba* æ f.
 an harp *lyra* æ f.
 a fiddle *fīdes* is f.

160. Instruments of striking
 are

a club *fastis* is m.
 a rod or wand *virgī* æ f.

a bat or stick *bācūlus* i m.

161. Tools of Husbandry
 are

an harrow or rake *rastrum* i n.
 a fork *furca* æ f.
 an hook *falx* cis f.
 a spade *līgo* ōnis m.

162. Instruments of catching
 are

a net *rēte* is n.
 an hay-net *caſſis* is m.
 a hook *hāmus* i m.

Recreation.

163. When work is over
 there is

leisure *ōtīum* i n.
 quiet *quīēs* tis f.
 sleep *somnus* i m.
 play *lūdus* i m.

Societies of Men.

164. Men join together into

a family *famīlia* æ f.
 a corporation *civītās* tis f.
 a kingdom *regnum* i n.
 a school *schōla* æ f.
 a church *ecclēsia* æ f.

165. In a Family are

a husband *vīr* i m.
 a wife *uxōr* ōris f.
 the Lord or Mr. *Dōmīnus* i m.
 the Lady or Dame *Dōmīna* æ f.
 the master *hērūs* i m.
 the mistress *hērā* æ f.
 a servitor *minīster* ri m.
 a hand-maid *ancilla* æ f.

166. In a Corporation are

a citizen *civīs* is c.
 a magistrate *magistrātus* ūs m.

a judge iudex icis c.

167. In a Kingdom is
the King Rēx gis m.
the Queen Rēgīna æ f.
the People Pōpūlus i m.

168. The King hath
a throne thrōnus i m.
a scepter sceptrum i n.
a crown cōrōna æ f.

169. The People are
the nobles prōcēres um pl. m.
the commonalty plēbs is f.
the rabble vulgus i m. & n.

170. A company of People
is

a rout turba æ f.
a tribe tribūs ūs f.
a nation { nācio ōnis f.
or gens tis f.

171. In a School are
the master māgīster ri m.
the scholar discipūlus i m.

172. Rulers in the Church
are

{ Jēsus } { Jēsus u m.
Christ } { Christus i m.
an Apostle Apōstōlus i m.
a Bishop Epīscōpus i m.
a Priest or Elder Prēsbyter i m.
a Deacon Diācōnus i m.

Of War.

173. Betwixt Men there is
peace pāx cis f.
or strife līs tis f.
a fight pugna æ f.
a war bellum i n.

174. To what are needful

a leader dux cis c.
a soldier milēs itis c.
a guardian custōs dis c.
an enemy hostis is c.
an army exercitus ūs m.

Of computing.

175. The thing computed is
any whole estate, } assis or as
foot, pound }
half of an As } sēmissis
one twelfth part }
of it, an inch } uncia
or ounce }

176. A heavy body is

a burden onūs ēris n.
a weight pondūs ēris n.

Of Figures.

177. A round body is

a bowl or globe glōbus i m.
a ball pila æ f.
an orb orbis is m.

Of Signs.

178. A sign of a thing is

an image imāgo inis f.
an idol idōlum i n.

179. A sign of a thought is

a speech sermo ōnis m.

180. In a Speech are

a letter litēra æ f.
a syllable syllāba æ f.
a word verbum i n.

181. A Speech is

a tale or fable fabūla æ f.

a fam

a fame or talk	fāma æ f.
an history	hīstōria æ f.
a joke or jest	jōcus i m.
a song	mūsa æ f.
a prayer	prēx cis f.

182. A speech w ^{rit} down is	
a letter or epistle	epīstōla æ f.
a book	liber ri m.
a bible	bībliā ōrum pl. n.

183. For w ^{rit} ing there is	
a pen	penna æ f.
ink	īnpia æ f.
paper	pāpyrus i f. or charta æ f.

184. Of Nouns Substantive you have heard	
enough	sātis } und. n.
or too much	nīmīs }

§. 2. A VOCABULARY:

Or, Exemples of Nouns Adjective.

N. B. Here follow the most used *Adjectives*, which cannot stand alone in a Sentence, and therefore some of the *Substantives* are here set down again, and their *Adjectives* added to them.

185. Qu.	
What a thing is it	Qualis is e.
A. The thing is	
such	tālis is e.
good	bōnus a um.
bad	mālus a um.
comely, handsome	pulcher ra rum.
wonderful	mīrus a um.
pure	pūrus a um.
fit or fitting	aptus a um.
acceptable	grātus a um.
vain	vānus a um.
troublesome	molēstus a um.

186. As to its value a things is	
worthy	dignus a um.
dear, high-prized	cārus a um.
cheap, low-prized	vīlis is e.

187. As to neatness a thing is	
clean	mundus a um.
filthy	turpis is e.
pure	pūrus a um.
sincere	sincērus a um.

188. As to its state it is	
well, safe	salvus a um.
prosperous	prospēr a um.
happy	fēlix c. 3.
wretched, miserable	miser a um.
whole	tōtus a um.
or torn	lācer a um.

189. A thing compared to another is	
diverse, various	vārius a um.
like	sīmīlis is e.
or unlike	dīsīmīlis is e.
equal or even	pār } c. 3.
unequal or odd	impār }

190. As to its motions a thing is	
gentle	lēnis is e.
strong, earnest	vēhēmens c. 3.
swift, quick	cēlēr is e.
slow, tardy	tardus a um.

191. As to its weight it is	
heavy, grievous	grāvis is e.
light	lēvis is e.

192. As to the time of its continuance a thing is

new	nōvus a um.
old	vētus c 3.
eternal	æternus a um.

193. As to its seasonableness it is

late, lag	sērus a um.
ripe	mātūrus a um.
or unripe	immātūrus a um.

194. As to its figure a thing is

streight, right	rectus a um.
crooked	curvus a um.

195. To the Sight a thing is

white	albus a um.
black	nīgēr a um.
red	rūbēr a um.
grey-haired, hoary	cānus a um.

196. To the Taste a thing is

sweet	dulcis is c.
bitter	āmārus a um.

197. To the Smell a thing is

sweet-scented	suāvis is c.
stinking	tēter ra um.

198. To the Touch a body is

plain	plānus
even	æquus
smooth	lævis
or rough, sharp	aspēr -a um.

199. A thing dedicated to God is

sacred, holy	sācēr ra um.
others are profane	prōfānus

200. The sign of a thing is

true	vērus
or false	falsus
certain	certus
or doubtful	dūbīus

201. A Spirit is

good, gracious	pīus
or graceless	impīus

202. A Body is

strong or firm	firmus
tender	tēdēr -a um.
hollow	cāvus.

203. Nature is

fruitful	ūbēr c. 3.
or barren	stērīlis.

204. The Months are 12.

January	Januārius
February	Februārius
March	Mārtius
April	Aprīlis
May	Māius
June	Jūnius
July	Jūlius
August	Augūstus
September	SeptēMBER
October	Octōber
November	NovēMBER
December	DēcēMBER

205. A place is

full	plēnus
or empty	inānis

206. As to its placing a thing is

right, on the right	dextēr -a um.
or left	sinīstēr -a um.

207. The

Air is	clear, not cloudy	sērēnus
Light,	clear or bright	clārus
Shade,	dark or dull	obscurus
Barth,	dry	ficcus
A Stone,	hard	dūrus
Silk,	soft	mollis

208. An

208. An animal is

wakeful	vīgīl c.
alive	vīvus
or dead	mórtuus
sound, well	sānus
or sick, faint	æger ra rum
fat	pinguis
or lean	mācēr ra rum.
brutish	brūtus
mild	fērus

209. An Animal by its power is

potent, able	pōtis
knowing	gnārus
or ignorant	ignārus

210. For want of some powers an animal is

blind	cæcus
deaf	furdus
dumb	mūtus
lame or halt	claudus

211. As to action an animal is

dull or blockish	hēbēs c. 3.
blisk, chearful	ālācēr ris re.
or slow, backward	pīgēr ra rum.
smart	ācer ris re.
or sluggish, lazy	lēgnis

212. After much action it is

weary	teſſus
tired	laſſus

A body without a covering is
naked, bare nūdus

213. A Stomach is

hungry, fasting	jejūnus
or full, satisfied	sātūr -a um.

214. A Man as to his under-
standing is

wise	sāp ens
------	---------

or unpolisht, rude rūdis
foolish stultus

215. As to his disposition

he is

mild, meek	mīcis
or cruel, fierce	ſavus
or barbarous	barbārus
chaste, pure	caſtus
or wanton	laſcīvus
severe	ſevērus

216. As to his private man-
ners he is

holy	ſanctus
sober	sōbrius
or drunken	ēbrius
stout, valiant	fortis

217. In his carriage to others
he is

just	juſtus
or unjust	injūſtus
friendly	āmīcus
or unfriendly	īnīmīcus

218. By his possessions a
Man is

rich	dīvēs c. 3.
or poor	paupēr c. 3.

219. As to his state he is
free, a freeman lībēr -a um.
or bond, enslaved ſervus

220. As to his age he is

young	jūvénis
old, an old person	sēnex c.

221. As to Society a Man is

alone	sōlus
or associate	sōcīus

222. A Man's countenance is

cheary, merry	hīlāris
or sorrowful	mœſtus
blithe, kind	blandus

joyous
or sad

lätus
tristis

223. Goods are

ones own, proper
or common
private
or publick

pröprius
commünis
privätus
públicus

six
seven
eight
nine
ten
twenty
thirty
an hundred
a thousand
both

sex
septem
octo
növem
decem
vīginti
trīginta
centum
mille
ambo & o.

und.

224. Qu.

How big is it

quantus

A. so big, so much

tantus

great

magnus

little

parvus

big

grandis

or small, slender

exilis

225. As to its measure a thing is

long

longus

or short

brēvis

broad

lätus

or narrow

angustus

ample, large

amplus

vast

vastus

high

altus

or low

hūmilis

226. Qu.

how many

quōt

und.

A. Things are

so many

tōt

und.

one

ūnus a um.

two

dū & o.

three

trēs - es ia:

four

quatūor

five

quinque } und.

227. As to their number things are

many

multus a um.

or few

paucus a um.

all

omnis is e.

frequent

frēquens c. 3.

or seldom, rare

rarus a um.

228. Qu.

of what number or
in what order is it

quōtus

A. it is first

prīmus

second

secundus

third

tertius

fourth

quartus

fifth

quintus

sixth

sextus

seventh

septimus

eighth

octavus

ninth

nonus

tenth

decimus

the middlemost

medius

229. Hereafter you shall learn

more

plus ris

even the rest

cetera a um.

C H A P. VI.

Concerning a Pronoun.

NOW that you have learned the Nouns; both Substantive and Adjective, next tell me what is a Pronoun?

230. A. A Pronoun is a word that may be used instead of any Noun Substantive; as,

Instead of my Name, I say *I*, *Ego*.

Instead of thy Name, I use *Thou*, *Tu*.

Instead of his Name, I say *He*, *Ille*.

Q. How many such words be there that be Pronouns?

231. A. There be fifteen Pronouns: *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *is*, *hic*, *is*, *meus*, *tuus*, *sans*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, and *vestras*.

To which may be added these, *quid*, *quis*, *cujus*, *cujas*, *alius*, *idem*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *qui*, *quidam*, *uter*, *neuter*, *alter*.

Q. Are these Pronouns Substantive or Adjective?

232. A. *Quid*, *ego*, *tu*, and *sui*, are Pronouns Substantive, all the rest are Pronouns Adjective.

The Pronouns.

233. Q. What is it *quid* n. *who?* or *which* is it *quis*.

A. It is *I* *ego*

thou *tu*

himself *sui*

that *ille*

or *is*

or *ipse*

ones self *ipse*

this *hic*

the same *idem*

another *alius*

some one *quidam*

any one *ullus*

no one or none *nullus*

that, which, who *qui*

234. Q. *which* or

whether of the

two *uter*

A. either or one } *alter*

of the two }

neither of the two *neuter*

235. Q. *Whose* is it *cujus*

A. It is *mine* *meus*

thine *tuis*

his own *suis*

ours *noster* *ra* *rum*.

yours *vester* *ra* *rum*.

their own *suis*

236. Q. *Of what*

tribe is he? } *cujas*

A. *of our tribe* *nostras*

of your tribe *vestras*

} *atque*

C H A P. VII.

Of a Verb.

Q. Thus you have seen the Nouns and the Pronouns, now tell me what is a Verb.

237. A. A Verb is a part of Speech that betokeneth to Be, to Do, or to Suffer.

Q. Which words then are Verbs?

238. A. All those words are Verbs, which betoken either to Be, or to Do, or to Suffer, *i. e.* to be done, or acted upon.

Q. How many sorts of Verbs are there?

239. A. There are three sorts of Verbs.

I. Some betoken to be, as, *esse to be, fieri to become, cālēre to be hot* and such are called *Verbs Neuter*.

II. Some betoken to do, as, *amāre to love, agēre to act, audire to hear* and these are called *Verbs Active*.

III. Some betoken to be done, or to be acted upon, as, *amari to be loved, agi to be done, audiri to be heard*; and these are called *Verbs Passive*.

240. N. B. All Verbs (except *esse*) have their first ending either,

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1. In āre or āri | } { | 3. In ēre or i |
| 2. In ēre or ēri | | 4. In īre or īri |

A Vocabulary of Verbs, especially Primitive.

§. 1. Examples of Verbs Neuter.

241. A Verb Neuter betokens

to be *esse*

242. That, which is, uses

to become *fi ri*
to grow *crēscēre*
to continue or abide *mānēre*

243. Where nothing is, the thing uses

to be empty *vācāre*
to want or be without } *cārēre*
to want or need *ēgēre*

244. Things good or bad use

to be pleasing, to please } *plācēre*
to be harmful, to harm } *nōcēre*
to be painful, to pain } *dōlēre*

245. As to their state things use

to be able *posse*
to be well or strong *vālēre*
to pine or languish *languēre*

246. As to its posture it uses

to lie along *jācēre*
to hang *pendēre*
to stick or cleave *hārēre*

247. To the senses things
use

to be warm	tēpere
to be hot	cālere

249. To the Ear they ap-
pear

to be silent	silēre
--------------	--------

248. To the Touch they
appear

to be allowed	licēre
to like them	libēre

to be cold	frīgēre
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§. 2. Examples of Verbs Active.

251. A Verb Active signifies

255. To move a thing is

to act, or to do	āgere
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to stir or raise	it cēre
to shake it	quātēre
to turn	vērtēre

252. That which acts ought

to begin to act	coeppisse
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256. To move it forward is

to begin a work	ordiri
to carry on	gērēre
to finish or end	finire
to make or do	fācere

to thrust	dūcere
to drive	trūdēre
to roul	pēllēre
to send or fling	vōlvēre
to cast or throw	mittēre
to draw	jācere
to carry	trāhēre
	vēhēre

253. To make is

to create	crēare
to frame or fashion	figēre
to form	formāre

257. The thing moving is
said

254. To act is

to move	mōvēre
to urge	urgēre
to put	pōnēre
to manage or rule	rēgēre
to bend	flectēre
to stretch	tendēre
to change	mūtāre
to let, to let alone	sinēre
to leave, or forsake	linquēre
to bear	ferre
to endure or suffer	pāti
to have	hābēre
to cover	tēgēre

to go	īre
to come	vēnīre
to follow	sēqui
to give way, } or go off	cēdēre
to fly	fūgēre
to stray or rove	errāre
to leap or jump	sālīre

258. What is not fast uses

to tremble	tērōmēre
to fall	cādēre
to rush or tumble	ruēre

259. To

259. To change a thing is

to increase it	augēre
to fill	plēre
to adorn	ornāre
to paint	pingēre

260. To have a thing is

to take or contain it	cāpēre
to hold it fast	tēnēre
to keep or save	servāre

261. Good things use

to nourish	ālēre
to cherish	fōvēre
to bless, or make } happy	bēāre
to help	jūvāre

262. Evil things use

to hurt or harm	ladēre
to affright	terrēre
to trouble or di- } sturb	turbāre

263. Lightsome bodies use

to arise	ōriri
to shine	lūcēre
to glitter or twinkle	mīcāre

Acts of Lifeless things.

264. Fire useth

to burn or be } kindled	ardēre
to burn or scorch	ūrēre
to toast or roast	torrēre

265. Water uses

to flow	flūēre
to boil up	fervēre
to rain	pluēre

The Acts of Animals.

266. Animals are wont

to be born	nasci
to live	vivēre
to sense or feel	sentire
to remove or flit	migrāre

267. Their life impowers them

to be able	quīre
to dare or venture	audēre
to try	expēriri
to study or labour	stūdēre
to seek after	pēcēre
to beware of	cāvēre
to get or obtain	pōtiri
to use or make } use of	ūci
to enjoy	frūi

268. That they may live they use

to eat	ēdēre
to drink	bibēre
to swallow	vōrāre
to play or sport	lūdēre
to sleep	dormīre

269. To sense or perceive by sense is

to see a thing	vidēre
to hear it	audire
to smell it	ōdōrāri
to taste it	gustāre
to touch it	tangēre

270. That things may be sensed they ought

to sound	sōnāre
to taste or for savour	sāpēre
to smell or cast } a smell	ōlēre

271. To sound is

to make a noise	strēpēre
to crack	stridēre

to crack, give } crăpăre
a crack
to roar frămăre
to thunder tōnăre

272. When they remove they use

to step or go grădi
to walk ambūlăre
to go a foot pace vādăre
to run currăre
to swim năre
to flie vōlăre

273. When they do not go they use

to stand stăre
to sit sedăre
to lie down cūbăre
or cumbăre

274. Animals when oppressed use to ease themselves, that is

to break wind pēdăre
to spit or spue spūăre
to vomit vōmăre
to make water mejăre
to dung căcăre

275. When ill they use

to weep flăre
to mourn lūgăre
to complain quări
to die mōri

276. Their young ones they use

to get or beget gănăre
or gignăre
to bear or bring } păăre
forth
to nurse nūăre

277. Live things they use

to hunt vânări
to strangle strangăăre
to kill năcăre

Acts of their members.

278. With their Limbs they use

to climb scandăre
to fight pugnăre
to strike against of-fendăre
to crop carpăre
to pluck vellăre

279. With their head they use

to nod năăre

280. With their eyes they use

to spe spăăre
to ken or discern cărnăre
to behold or look to tăări

281. With their mouth they use

to breathe spăăre

282. With their voice they use

to cry out clăăre
to groan gămăre
to sing căăre
to mutter mătăre
to howl ūlăăre

283. Particularly

an horse uses to } hinnăre
neigh
an ass to bray răăre
a bullock to low măăre
a lion to roar răăre
an hog to grunt grunnăre
a dog to bark lăăre
a sheep to bleat băăre

284. With

284. With their tongue they
use

to lick	lingere
to lap	lambere
to suck	sugere

285. With the teeth they
use

to champ or chew	mandere
to gnaw	rodere
to bite	mordere

286. With their nails or
claws they are able

to claw	scabere
to scratch	scalpere
to rub or wear away	terere

The Acts of Men.

287. A Man is able

to know or un- derstand	}	scire
to remember		meminisse
to will		velle

288. That he may understand
he ought

to consider	considerare
to meditate	meditari
to know or take knowledge of	noocere
to weigh	pendere

289. It is the act of his
Judgment

to judge	iudicare
to approve or like	probare
to esteem or prize	asimare
to condemn	damnare
to think	putare
to believe	credere
to trust	fidere

290. What they prize they
use

to love	amare
to wish for	optare
to hope	spere
to desire or covet	cupere
to seek	quarere
to favour	favere
to joy or rejoice in	gaudere
to wonder or admire	mirari

291. What they dislike they
use

to hate	odisse
to condemn or despise	temnere
to scorn	spernere
to fear or dread	timere or metuerere

The Duty of Man.

292. It is the duty of a Man

duely to regard	colere
to consult	consulere
to care	curare
to make ready, prepare	parare
to serve or deserve	mereri

293. When a Man does not
his duty he is said

to fail or deceive	fallere
to sin	peccare

294. To do well uses

to become one	decere
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The Acts of our Members

295. With our mouths we
use

to laugh	ridere
to talk	loqui
to prate	garrere

to hold our peace tãcere

296. By our speech we use

to ask rögäre
to tell narräre
to confess fäteri
to say dicäre
or to affirm or aicäre
to deny negäre

297. The particular uses of speech are

to swear jüräre
to vow vövere
to admonish mönäre
to advise suädäre
to call for or require } poscere
to bid or command jübäre
to bid or invite invitäre
to forbid vetäre
to call vöcäre
to pray precäre
to beseech oräre

to promise or engage } spondere
to praise laudäre

298. With our hands we use

to give däre
to take sümäre
to snatch räpäre
to lift or take up tolläre
to carry portäre
to lay hold of, to catch } prendere

Their acts about several things.

299. If there be diverse things they are able

to number them nümäräre
to gather or chuse legäre
to mix or mingle miscäre

to joyn jungäre
to scatter spargäre
to divide dividäre
to distribute or give out } tribuäre

300. That which is

open } they use to
shut } shut claudäre
shut } fling open pandäre
hid } shew monsträre

301. That which withstands them they are able

to strike icäre
to beat or overcome } vincäre
to tame or subdue dömäre
to spare parcäre

302. Water men are wont

to draw hauräre
to pour or pour out fundäre
and in it to wash laväre

303. Animals men use

to feed pascäre
to milk mulgäre
to clip or shear tondäre

304. Men employed use

to sell vendäre
to buy emäre
to owe debäre
to build struäre
to dress or cook cöquäre

305. When Men eat a meal they are said

to break fast jentäre
to dine prandäre
to sup cöenäre

Mens acts by Instruments.

306. With an instrument men are able

to thump or knock tundäre

to break	frangere
to burst	rumpere
to press or squeeze	premere
to defend	defendere

307. With a sharp instrument
they use

to cut	secare
to slash	scindere
to cleave	findere
to smite or to hack	cadere
to prick	pungere
to write	scribere

308. With a cleansing In-
strument they use

to sweep or brush	verrere
to purge or cleanse	purgare
to rub out	delere
to polish	polire

309. With a Band they
are able

to bind	vincere
to gird	cingere
to hoop	vincere

And then they use

to loose or loosen	solvere
--------------------	---------

The acts of some particular
states of Men.

310. It's the act of a Ruler
to reign

regnare

to govern	gubernare
to establish a law	fancire
to punish	punire

311. It's the duty of the
ruled

to obey	obedire
to fear, stand in awe	vereri

312. It's the work of

some to teach	docere
to learn	discere
to imitate	imitari

others to heal } mederi
or cure }

to sew	stere
to knit	nere
to grind	molere
some to dig	fordere
to plow	arare
to plant	plantare

313. It's the work of the
Dresser

to comb	pestere
to trim up	comere
to cloath or array	amicire
to put on	induere
to put off	exuere

314. That which acts off
is said

to use or be ac- customed	suere
to use or to work	solere
to exercise	exercere

§. 3. Of Verbs Passive.

Q. Thus you have seen Verbs Neuter and Verbs Active, now proceed to tell me how are Verbs Passive made?

315. A. A Verb Passive is formed from the Active by changing

2. are into ari, as { amare to love, amari to be loved.
 { creare to create, creari to be created.
 { mutare to change, mutari to be changed.

2. ēre into ēri, as { docēre to teach, docēri to be taught.
habere to have, haberi to be had.
tenere to hold, teneri to be held.
3. ēre into i, as { lēgere to read, legi to be read.
emere to buy, emi to be bought.
agere to do, agi to be done.

N. B. But ferre to bear, hath ferri to be born, and facere to do, hath fieri to be done.

4. ire into īri, as { audire to hear, audiri to be heard.
punire to punish, puniri to be punished.
finire to finish, finiri to be finished.

N. B. Thus of Actives in re are made Passives in i.

Now tell me the Passives of these Verbs Actives following,

laudare	flere	dēbere	mōvere	ārare
sumere	haurire	nūtrire	rāpere	frangere
suadere	purgare	sentire	cēdere	mordere, &c.

§. 4. Of Verbs Common.

Q. Is there no more to be known about Verbs.

316. A. Yes, there are yet three things to be known about Verbs.

Q. What is the first thing?

317. A. I. Some Verbs in i signifie both to act and to be acted upon, and so are both Active and Passive, and are therefore called Verbs Common;

as, solari { to comfort, and | hortari { to exhort, and | metiri { to measure, and
to be comforted | to be exhorted | to be measured.

§. 5. Of Verbs Deponent.

Q. Which is the second thing, yet to be known?

318. A. II. Most of the Common now signify only Actively, having laid aside the Passive Signification, and are therefore called Verbs Deponent.

Q. What then is a Verb Deponent?

319. A. A Verb Deponent is that which ends in i, as a Common, but signifies only Actively to Doe? so,

1. In āri, as fari to speak, meditari to muse, venari to hunt, &c.

2. In ēri, as vērerī to fear, tuērī to look to, medērī to heal, &c.

3. In i, as pati to suffer, gradi to step, mori to die, &c.

4. In īri, as mentiri to lie, ordiri to begin, experiri to try, &c.

Q. Now tell me which of these Verbs are Passive, which Common, and which Deponent?

eriri to rise | ūri to use | osculari { to kiss
rumpi to be burst | hauriri to be drawn | to be kissed
terreri to be affrighted | venari to hunt | frui to enjoy.

§. 6. Of Verbs signifying Perfectly to have been, to have done, to have been done.

Q. Which is the third thing to be farther known?

320. A. III. That all the Verbs you have hitherto heard of, signifying Imperfectly to be, to do, or to be done; but they must be turned into another ending to make them signify perfectly to have been, to have done, to have been done.

N. B. Where observe that in every Verb you must exactly know,

1. The Infinite Imperfect.

2. The Infinite Perfect.

3. The Supine, of which you shall hear more in the next Chapter.

Q. Why are these three to be so exactly known in the first place?

321. A. Because these three are the principal endings of Verbs, and from these all the rest are formed, as you shall see hereafter.

Q. Tell me then how I shall know these three endings in every Verb?

322. A. The Imperfect you have heard already, the Perfect and the Supine are formed from that Imperfect by these five Rules.

§. I. Verbs in *āre* made Perfect.

R. I. *āre* in the Imperfect is changed into *āvissē* in the Perfect, and *ātum* in the Supine; as,

creāre to create

creāvissē to have created

creātum to create

formare to form

formāvissē to have formed

formatum to form

laudare to praise

laudāvissē to have praised

laudatum to praise

So form *mutāre*, *errare*, *putare*, *ornare*, and the rest in *āre*.

Q. Are all in *āre* so formed?

323. A. No, for

Dāre to give, makes *dēdissē* to have given, *dātum* to give; and *stāre* to stand, makes *stētissē* to have stood, *statum* to stand.

§. II. Verbs in *ēre*.

Q. Which is the second Rule?

324. A. R. II. These Verbs in *ēre* are formed by changing *ēre* in the Imperfect into *ēvissē* in the Perfect, and *ētum* in the Supine; as,

flēre to weep

flēvissē to have wept

flētum to weep

spērē to spin

spēvissē to have spun

spētum to spin

plēre to fill

plēvissē to have filled

plētum to fill

deleere to blot out

delevissē to have blotted out

deletum to blot out

viēre to hoop

viēvissē to have hooped

vietum to hoop

fuēre to use

fuēvissē to have used

fuetum to use

Q. Which is the third Rule?

325. A. R. III. Other Verbs in *ēre* change *ēre* in the Imperfect into *ēvissē* in the Perfect, and *ētum* in the Supine;

monēre to advise

monūvissē to have advised

monitum to advise

studēre to study

studūvissē to have studied

studitum to study

habēre to have

hābūvissē to have had

habitum to have

So form *calēre*, *monēre*, *debēre*, *valēre*, *dolēre*, and the rest in *ēre*.

N. B.

N. B. But some have the short *i* of the Supine cast away; as,
tenēre to hold, *tenuisse*, *ten'tum*, for *tenitum*.
docēre to teach, *docuisse*, *doc'tum*, for *docitum*.
miscēre to mingle, *miscuisse*, *mistum* or *mixtum* for *miscitum*.
but *torrēre*, *torruisse*, *rostum*.

Q. Are all in *ēre* so formed?

326. A. No, for there are four Exceptions.

Except. 1. in some the *u* is left out, so that they have not *uisse* but *isse*; as,

<i>vidēre</i>	<i>vīdisse</i>	<i>vīsum</i>	<i>fāvēre</i>	<i>fāvisse</i>	<i>fautum</i>
<i>sēdēre</i>	<i>sēdisse</i>	<i>sessum</i>	<i>fōvēre</i>	<i>fōvisse</i>	<i>fōtum</i>
<i>prandēre</i>	<i>prandisse</i>	<i>pransum</i>	<i>mōvēre</i>	<i>mōvisse</i>	<i>mōtum</i>
<i>stridēre</i>	<i>stridisse</i>	_____	<i>vōvēre</i>	<i>vōvisse</i>	<i>vōtum</i>
<i>cāvēre</i>	<i>cāvisse</i>	<i>cautum</i>	<i>servēre</i>	<i>fervisse</i>	_____

327. Except. 2. In four of these the first Letter is doubled with a Vowel; as,

<i>pendēre</i>	<i>pēpendisse</i>	<i>pensum</i>	<i>tondēre</i>	<i>tōtondisse</i>	<i>tonsum</i>
<i>mordēre</i>	<i>mōmordisse</i>	<i>morsum</i>	<i>spondēre</i>	<i>spōspondisse</i>	<i>sponsum</i>

328. Except. 3. Some take in an *s* before *isse*, and so make *sisse*; as,

<i>manēre</i>	<i>mansisse</i>	<i>mansum</i>	<i>mulgēre</i>	<i>mulxisse</i>	<i>mulctum</i>
<i>jūbēre</i>	<i>jussisse</i>	<i>jūssum</i>	<i>frīgēre</i>	<i>frixisse</i>	_____
<i>augēre</i>	<i>auxisse</i>	<i>auctum</i>	<i>lūcēre</i>	<i>luxisse</i>	_____
<i>lūgēre</i>	<i>luxisse</i>	<i>luctum</i>			

329. Except. 4. Of these in *sisse* some cast off the Letter before *sisse*; as,

<i>rīdēre</i>	<i>rīsisse</i>	<i>rīsum</i>	<i>audēre</i>	_____	<i>austum</i>
<i>suādēre</i>	<i>suāsisse</i>	<i>suāsum</i>	<i>urgēre</i>	<i>ursisse</i>	_____
<i>ardēre</i>	<i>arsisse</i>	<i>arsum</i>	<i>hārēre</i>	<i>harsisse</i>	<i>harsum</i>

§. III. Verbs in *ēre*

Q. Which is the fourth Rule for the Perfect and Supine?

330. A. R. IV. Verbs in *ēre* make the Perfect and Supine by changing *ēre* in the Imperfect into *uisse* in the Perfect, and *itum* in the Supine; as,

ālēre to nourish *āluisse* to have nourished *ālītum* to nourish.
mōlēre to grind *mōluisse* to have ground *mōlītum* to grind.

<i>frēmēre</i>	<i>frēmuisse</i>	<i>frēmītum</i>	and <i>velle</i> (for <i>volere</i>)	<i>voluisse</i>	_____
<i>gēmēre</i>	<i>gēmuisse</i>	<i>gēmītum</i>	<i>gēnere</i> old,	} <i>genuisse</i> <i>genitum</i>	
<i>vōmēre</i>	<i>vōmuisse</i>	<i>vōmītum</i>	<i>new gignere</i>		
<i>cōlēre</i>	<i>cōluisse</i>	<i>cultum</i>	<i>strēpēre</i>	<i>strēpuisse</i>	<i>strēpītum</i>
<i>consulēre</i>	<i>consuluisse</i>	<i>consultum</i>	<i>sāpēre</i>	<i>sāpuisse</i>	_____
<i>rāpēre</i>	<i>rāpuisse</i>	<i>raptum</i>			

Q. Are all in *ēre* formed by *uisse*, *itum*?

331. A. No, there are eleven Exceptions.

Except. 1. Some cast away a Letter before *uisse*; as,

<i>sinēre</i>	<i>sivisse</i>	<i>sītum</i>	<i>pōnēre</i>	<i>pōsuisse</i>	<i>pōsītum</i>
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332. Except. 2. Some take a long *i* before *uisse*, and have *ītum* long; as,

<i>pētēre</i>	<i>pētivisse</i>	<i>petītum</i>	<i>quārēre</i>	<i>quārivisse</i>	<i>quārītum</i>
<i>cūpere</i>	<i>cupivisse</i>	<i>cūpītum</i>	<i>tērēre</i>	<i>t'rivisse</i>	<i>t'rītum</i>

333. Except. 3. The rest in *ēre* cast off the *u* and make *isse*; as,

<i>bibēre</i>	<i>bibisse</i>	<i>bibītum</i>	<i>scābēre</i>	<i>scābisse</i>	_____
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icere	icisse	ictum	coepere	coepisse	coeptum
edere	edisse	esum or estum	emere	emisse	emptum
pandere	pandisse	{ pansum & passum	verere	verisse	versum
mandere	mandisse	mansum	vertere	vertisse	versum
scandere	scandisse	scansum	tribuere	tribuisse	tributum
de- } fendere	fendis	fensum	induere	induisse	indutum
of- }			exuere	exuisse	exutum
prendere	prendisse	premsum	pluere	pluisse	—
rodere	rodisse	rossum	nudare	nudasse	nutum
rudere	rudisse	—	spuere	spuisse	sputum
legere	legisse	lectum	ruere	ruisse	rutum
fugere	fugisse	fugitum	metuere	metuisse	—
vellere	{ vellisse & vulisse	{ vulsum	suere	suisse	sutum
			solvere	soluisse	solutum
			volvere	voluisse	volutum

334. Except. 4. Some of these in *isse* lose a Letter; as,

vincere	vicisse	victum	fundere	fudisse	fusum
scindere	scidisse	scissum	linquere	liquisse	lictum
findere	fidisse	fissum	rumpere	rupisse	ruptum

335. Except. 5. And some in *isse* change a Letter; as,

facere	fecisse	factum	frangere	frangisse	fractum
jacere	jecisse	jactum	capere	cepisse	caprum
agere	egisse	actum			

336. Except. 6. Some double in the Perfect; as,

discere	didicisse	—	tendere	retendisse	tensum
poscere	poposcisse	—	tundere	tutidisse	tunsum
parcere	{ pepercisse parcisse	{ parsum	tangere	tecigisse	tactum
cadere	cecidisse	casum	pungere	{ pugugisse & punxisse	{ punctum
cadere	cecidisse	casum	fallere	fefellisse	falsum
pedere	pepedisse	peditum	pellere	pepellisse	pulsum
credere	credidisse	creditum	candere	cecinnisse	cantum
venire	vendidisse	venditum	parere	peperisse	partum
pendere	pependisse	pensum	currere	cucurrisse	cursum

337. Except. 7. Some take in an *s* before *isse*, and so make *sisse*; as,

dicere	dixisse	dictum	pingere	pinxisse	piatum
ducere	duxisse	ductum	ungere	junxisse	junctum
regere	rexisse	rectum	sugere	suxisse	suctum
regere	texisse	textum	comere	comisise	comrum
cingere	cinxisse	cinctum	promere	promisise	promrum
lingere	linxisse	linctum	sumere	sumisise	sumrum
mingere old	{ minxisse	{ mictum	carpere	carpsisse	carprum
new meiere			scalpere	scalpsisse	scalprum
ungere	unxisse	unctum			

338. Except. 8. Of which some change the Letter before *sisse*; as,

scribere	scripsisse	scriptum	cedere	cessisse	cessum
trahere	traxisse	tractum	gerere	gessisse	gestum

vehere

vēhēre	vexisse	vestum	ūrere	ussisse	ustum
cōquere	coxisse	coctum	quātere	quassisse	quassum
prēmere	pressisse	pressum	vivere	vixisse	victum
339. Except. 9. Some others leave out the Letter before <i>fisse</i> ; as,					
vādere	vāfisse	vāsum	spargere	sparfisse	sparsum
lādere	lāfisse	lāsum	temnere	temfisse	temtum
dividere	dīvifisse	dīvillum	flectere	flexisse	flexum
rōdere	rōfisse	rōsum	pectere	{ pexisse & pexūisse }	pexum
lūdere	lūfisse	lūsum	mittere	mīfisse	missum
trūdere	trūfisse	trūsum			
claudere	claufisse	clausum			

340. Except. 10. Some take in a Letter before *fisse*; as,

fluere	fluxisse	fluxum	struere	struxisse	structum
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341. Except. 11. Some few are otherwise formed; as,

pāscere	pāvisse	pastum	esse	fuisse	_____
crēscere	crēvisse	cretum	tollere	sustulisse	sublatum
nōscere	nōvisse	nōtum	cernere	crēvisse	crētum
spernere	sprevisse	spretum	posse	pōtuisse	_____
terre	tūfisse	lātum			

§. IV. Verbs in *ire* made Perfect.

Q. What is the fifth Rule to form the Perfect and Supine?

342. A. R. V. Verbs in *ire* are formed by changing *ire* in the Imperfect into *ivisse* in the Perfect, and *itum* in the Supine; as,

audire to hear	audivisse to have heard	auditum to hear
finire to end	finivisse to have ended	finitum to end
scire to know	scivisse to have known	scitum to know

So form *mūgire*, *rūgire*, *nūtrire*, *mūgire*, *garrire*, and the rest in *ire*: but *ire* to go *ivisse* to have gone *itum* to go

Q. Are all Verbs in *ire* so formed?

243. A. No, there are four Exceptions.

Except. 1. Some cast off the *i* and so make *uisse*; as,

salire	sāluisse	saltum	amicire	amicūisse	amictum
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Except. 2. Some cast off the *u* too, and make *isse*; as,

venire	vēnisse	ventum
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Except. 3. Some of these take in an *s* and make *xisse*; as,

vincire	vinxisse	vincitum	sancire	sansisse	nectum
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Except. 4. And of these some cast away the Letter before *fisse*; as,

haurire	haufisse	haustum	sensire	sensisse	sensum
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N. B. Thus Verbs in *re* signifying Imperfectly that the thing is a doing and not perfectly done, are turned into an ending in *isse* to betoken that it hath done it perfectly, and to them we have still added the Supine.

Q. Are all Verbs so to be turned?

344. A. No, for

1. Some Verbs have no Supines, as you have seen before
2. Some have no Perfects, as *audere* — *aufum*, *gaudere* — *gavifum*, *fidere* — *fifum*.

icere	icisse	ictum	coepere	coepisse	coeptum
edere	edisse	esum or estum	emere	emisse	emptum
pandere	pandisse	{ pansum & passum	verre	verrisse	versum
mandere	mandisse	mansum	vertre	vertisse	versum
scandere	scandisse	scansum	tribuere	tribuisse	tributum
de- } fendere	fendis	fensum	induere	induisse	indutum
of- }			exuere	exuisse	exutum
prendere	prendisse	presum	pluere	pluisse	—
fodere	fodisse	fossam	nuer	nuisse	nutum
rudere	rudisse	—	spuere	spuisse	sputum
legere	legisse	lectum	ruere	ruisse	rutum
fugere	fugisse	fugitum	metuere	metuisse	—
vellere	{ vellisse & vulisse	{ vulsum	suere	suisse	sutum
			solvere	soluisse	solutum
			volvere	voluisse	volutum

334. Except. 4. Some of these in *isse* lose a Letter; as,

vincere	vicisse	victum	fundere	fudisse	fusum
scindere	scidisse	scissum	linquere	liquisse	lictum
findere	fidisse	fissum	rumpere	rupisse	ruptum

335. Except. 5. And some in *isse* change a Letter; as,

facere	fecisse	factum	frangere	frangisse	fractum
jacere	jecisse	jactum	capere	cepisse	caprum
agere	egisse	actum			

336. Except. 6. Some double in the Perfect; as,

discere	didicisse	—	tendere	tetendisse	tensum
poscere	poposcisse	—	tundere	tutundisse	tunsum
parcere	{ pepercisse parcisse	{ parsum	tangere	tecigisse	tactum
cadere	cecidisse	casum	pungere	{ pugugisse & punxisse	{ punctum
cadere	cecidisse	casum	fallere	fefellisse	falsum
pedere	pepedisse	peditum	pellere	pepellisse	pulsum
credere	credidisse	creditum	canere	cecinnisse	cantum
vendere	vendidisse	venditum	parere	peperisse	partum
pendere	pependisse	pensum	currere	cucurrisse	cursum

337. Except. 7. Some take in an *s* before *isse*, and so make *sisse*; as,

dicere	dixisse	dictum	pingere	pinxisse	pietum
ducere	duxisse	ductum	ungere	junxisse	junctum
regere	rexisse	rectum	sugere	suxisse	suctum
tegere	texisse	textum	comere	comisise	comtrum
cingere	cinxisse	cinctum	promere	promisise	promptum
lingere	linxisse	linctum	sumere	sumisise	sumtrum
mingere <i>old</i>	{ minxisse	mictum	carpere	carpsisse	carpum
new meiere			scalpere	scalpsisse	scalprum
ungere	unxisse	unctum			

338. Except. 8. Of which some change the Letter before *sisse*; as,

scribere	scripsisse	scriptum	cedere	cessisse	cessum
trahere	traxisse	tractum	gerere	gessisse	gestum

vehere

vēhēre	vexisse	vectum	ūrere	ussisse	ustum
cōquere	coxisse	coctum	quātere	quassisse	quassum
prēmere	pressisse	pressum	vivere	vixisse	victum

339. Except. 9. Some others leave out the Letter before *fisse*; as,

vādere	vāfisse	vāsum	spargere	sparfisse	sparsum
lādere	lāfisse	lāsum	temnere	temfisse	temtum
dīvidere	dīvīfisse	dīvīsum	flectere	flexisse	flexum
rōdere	rōfisse	rōsum	pectere	{ pexisse & } { pexūfisse }	pexum
lūdere	lūfisse	lūsum	mittere	mīfisse	missum
trūdere	trūfisse	trūsum			
claudere	claufisse	clausum			

340. Except. 10. Some take in a Letter before *fisse*; as,

fluere	fluxisse	fluxum	struere	struxisse	structum
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341. Except. 11. Some few are otherwise formed; as,

pāfcere	pāfisse	pastum	esse	fūisse	_____
crēfcere	crēfisse	cretum	tollere	sustulisse	sublatum
nōfcere	nōfisse	nōtum	cernere	crēfisse	crētum
spernere	sprevisse	spretum	posse	pōtūisse	_____
ferre	tūlisse	lātum			

§. IV. Verbs in *ire* made Perfect.

Q. What is the fifth Rule to form the Perfect and Supine?

342. A. R. V. Verbs in *ire* are formed by changing *ire* in the Imperfect into *ivisse* in the Perfect, and *itum* in the Supine; as,

audire to hear	audivisse to have heard	audītum to hear
finire to end	finivisse to have ended	finītum to end
scire to know	scivisse to have known	scītum to know

So form *mūgire*, *rūgire*, *nūtrire*, *mūgire*, *garrire*, and the rest in *ire*: but *ire* to go *ivisse* to have gone *itum* to go

Q. Are all Verbs in *ire* so formed?

243. A. No, there are four Exceptions.

Except. 1. Some cast off the *i* and so make *nisse*; as, *sālire* *sālūisse* *saltum* | *āmīcīre* *amicūisse* *āmicum*

Except. 2. Some cast off the *u* too, and make *isse*; as, *venire* *vēnisse* *ventum*

Except. 3. Some of these take in an *s* and make *xisse*; as, *vincire* *vinxisse* *vincum* | *sancire* *sansisse* *nectum*

Except. 4. And of these some cast away the Letter before *fisse*; as, *haurire* *haufisse* *haustum* | *sensire* *sensisse* *sensum*

N. B. Thus Verbs in *re* signifying Imperfectly that the thing is a doing and not perfectly done, are turned into an ending in *isse* to betoken that it hath done it perfectly, and to them we have still added the Supine.

Q. Are all Verbs so to be turned?

344. A. No, for

1. Some Verbs have no Supines, as you have seen before
2. Some have no Perfects, as *audere* — *aufum*, *gaudere* — *gavifum*, *fidere* — *fifum*.

3. Some have no *Perfect* nor *Supine*, as *aiero*, &c.
 4. Some have no *Imperfect*, as—*cœpisse*, *cœptum*—*meminisse*—*odisse* osum.

5. Verbs in *i* have no *Perfect*, but how they may be made to signify *Perfectly* you shall learn No 605.

Q. But have Verbs in *i* no *Supine*?

345. A. Verbs Common and Deponent in *i* have a *Supine* by changing,

1. *ari* into *atum*, as *solari solatum*, *venari venatum*, *osculari osculatum*.

2. *eri* into *itum*, as *vereri veritum*, *tueri tuitum*, *mereri meritum*.

but *fatari* hath *fatium*, and *mederi*—

3. By changing *i* into *itum*, as *mori* to *die*, *moritum* to *die*; but

nasci—*natum*

loqui—*locutum*

frui—*fructum & fructum*

oblivisci *oblitum*

queri—*questum*

gradi—*gressum*

pati—*passum*

sequi—*secutum*

uri—*usum*

4. *iri* into *itum*, as *mentiri*—*mentitum*, *potiri*—*potitum*,

but *ordiri*—*orsum*

experiri—*expertum*

oriri—*ortum*

metire—*mensum*

CHAP. VIII.

Of a Participle.

Q. **T**HUS you have seen the Nouns, Pronouns and Verbs, the next sort of words is a Participle; what is a Participle?

346. A. A Participle is a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, and betokens being, doing or suffering as a Verb does, but is otherwise like a Noun.

Q. Which Words then are Participles?

347. A. All those Words are Participles which

1. Are derived from some Verb.

2. Betoken being, doing or suffering, as a Verb does.

3. And are in other respects as Nouns.

Q. How many sorts of Participles are there?

348. A. There are six sorts of Participles.

Q. How are these derived from their Verbs?

349. A. The six sorts of Participles are formed off from their Verbs according to these Rules.

350. R. I. From the Verb Infinite Imperfect are formed three Participles.

I. The Participle in *ans*, *ens*, or *iens*, by changing

1. *are* or *ari* into *ans*

2. *ere* or *eri* into *ens*

3. *ere* or *i* into *ens*

4. *ire* or *iri* into *iens*

and these signify being or doing; as,

I. from *vacare* to be empty
amare to love
mirari to wonder

vacans being empty.
amans loving.
mirans wondering.

2. from

1. from	cālēre	to be hot,	calens	being hot.
	dōcēre	to teach,	docens	teaching.
	vērēri	to fear,	verens	fearing.
3. from	lēgēre	to read,	legens	reading.
	ēmēre	to buy,	emens	buying.
	vesci	to feed,	vescens	feeding.
4. from	audire	to hear,	audiens	hearing.
	haurire	to draw,	hauriens	drawing.
	mentiri	to lye,	mentiens	lying.

351. II. The Participle in *andus*, *endus* or *iendus*, by changing,

1. *ari* into *andus*

2. *eri* into *endus*

3. *i* into *endus*

4. *iri* into *iendus*

And these in *us* signify passively to be done;
or about to be done or acted upon; as,

1. from	amāri	to be loved,	amandus	one to be loved.
	damnāri	to be damned,	damnandus	one to be damned.
	mīrāri	to admire,	mirandus	one to be admired.
2. from	dōceri	to be taught,	docendus	one to be taught.
	hāberi	to be had,	habendus	one to be had.
	vereri	to fear,	verendus	one to be feared.
3. from	legi	to be read,	legendus	one to be read.
	frui	to enjoy,	fruendus	one to be enjoyed.
	nāsci	to be born,	nascendus	one to be born.
4. from	audiri	to be heard,	audiendus	one to be heard.
	nūtriri	to be nursed,	nutriendus	one to be nursed.
	metiri	to be measured,	metiendus	one to be measured.

352. III. The first Supine in *tum* or *sum*, of which you have heard already, Chap. VII. §. 6.

Q. Thus we have the three Participles formed from the Verb Imperfect, now say whence are the other three Participles formed?

353. R. II. From the first Supine in *um* come three other Participles.

I. The latter Supine, by changing *um* into *u*, and it signifies Passively to be done; as from,

amatum	to love,	amatu	to be loved.	audicum—auditu
lectum	to read,	lectu	to be read.	doctum—doctu
factum	to do,	factu	to be done.	dictum—dictu

354. II. The Participle in *urus* by changing *um* into *urus*, and it signifies about to be, or about to do; as from.

vacatum	to be empty,	vacaturus	one about to be empty.
amatum	to love,	amaturus	one going to love.
doctum	to teach,	docturus	one about to teach.
lectum	to read,	lecturus	one about to read.
audicum	to hear,	auditurus	one about to hear.
nexum	to join,	nexurus	one about to join.
flexum	to bend,	flexurus	one about to bend.
mortum	to die,	morturus	one about to die.

355. III. The Participle in *tus* or *sus*, by changing *um* into *us*.

Q. How doth this Participle in *tus* and *sus* signify? Actively, or Passively?

356. A. The

356. A. The Participle in *tus* or *sus*.

1. If it come from a Verb Deponent signifies *Actively having done*; as from, locūtum *to speak*, locutus *having spoke*, lapsum *to slip*, lapsus *having slipped*; ratum *to suppose*, ratus *having supposed*, &c.

2. If it comes from a Verb Common it signifies both *Actively* and *Passively*; as from,

mensum *to measure*, mensus *having measured*, and *having been measured*. osculātum *to kiss*, osculātus *having kissed*, and *having been kissed*.

3. But if it come from any other Verb, it signifies *Passively, having been done*; as from,

amātum *to love*, amātus *loved*, or *being loved*, or *having been loved*.

doctum *to teach*, doctus *taught*, or *being taught*, or *having been taught*.

lectum *to read*, lectus *read*, or *being read*, or *having been read*.

audicum *to hear*, auditus *heard*, or *being heard*, or *having been heard*.

Q. Which of these six Participles signify *Perfectly*? and which *Imperfectly*?

357. A. This Participle in *tus* or *sus* signifies *Perfectly*, as locūtus *having spoke already*, doctus *being taught Perfectly*; the other Participles signify *Imperfectly*, that the thing is doing, or about to do, &c. but not perfectly done.

Q. Are the Participles *Substantive* or *Adjective*?

358. A. The two Supines are Participles *Substantive*, all the rest are *Adjective*; amātus *one loved*, amandus *one to be loved*.

Q. Now tell me what Participles are formed from these Verbs?

narrare	venāri	farcire	facire	vidēre
tenēre	gemēre	fulcire	gerēre	nectēre
sorbēre	quēri	pellēre	scire	monstrare
vendēre	frūi	rumpēre	conari	pōlire, &c.

Q. From these Supines what Participles are formed?

narrātum	venātum	fartum	factum	vīsum
tentum	gemitum	fultum	gestum	nexum
sorptum	questum	pulsum	scitum	monstrātum
venditum	frūitum	ruptum	conatum	positum.

And so far of Participles.

CHAP. IX.

Of Adverbs.

Q. What is an Adverb?

359. A. An Adverb is a part of Speech mostly joined to a Verb, to shew *whether* or *no*, or *how*, or *where*, or *when* any thing is, does, or suffers.

§. The most usual Adverbs, especially Primitive.

360. Q. Whether? nūm? an?

or no? ne?

is your brother come?

A. Yes, yea, imo, nā

yes indeed

almost

no, not

scarcely

quidem

fere or ferme

ne, non, haud

vix

361. Q. What?

361. Q. Where	ubi
is he?	
A. Here	hic
there	ibi
if any where	usquam
no where	nusquam
far off	prōcūl
nigh	prōpē
362. Q. Whence	unde?
came he?	
A. Hence	hinc
thence	inde
363. Q. Whether	quo?
goes he?	
A. Hither	huc
364. Q. When	quando?
came he?	
A. Then	tunc, tūm
when I came	cūm
yesterday	hēri
ere-while, sometime	{ dūdum
since	{
long ago	ōlim
365. Q. How long	quamdū?
stays he?	
A. A long time	dū
while I stay	dūm

until I go	dōnēc
366. Q. When returning he?	
A. Now	nunc, jam
strait, by and by	mōx
if at any time, ever	unquam
never	nunquam
367. Q. How oft	quōties?
doth he ride?	
A. once	sēmēl
twice	bīs
thrice	tēr
four times	quātēr
oft	sapē
always	semper
368. Q. How	quōmōdo?
doth he act?	
A. So, thus	sic, itā
rashly	temērē
in vain	frustrā
we act together	sīmul
369. Q. Why?	quāre? cūr?
Q. How	quām?
big is he?	
as big	tām
as I	quam
more big	māgis
than I	quām

CHAP. X.

Concerning Prepositions.

What is a Preposition?

370. A. A Preposition is a Word set before a Substantive and betokens the respect one thing has to another, as that one thing is before another | within it | beyond it | above it | or behind it, | or without it, | or behither it, | or below it, &c.

Q. How many such Prepositions are there?

371. A. There be three and forty Words that are Prepositions.

The Forty three Prepositions.

372. Sect. I.

ad	at, to	cis	{ behither
adversūs	towards	citra	{ short of
apud	at, with	circum	about, round
ante	before	circa	about, nigh
		contra	against

erga

erga	towards
extra	without, on the out-
intra	within (side
infra	beneath, below
inter	between, among
juxta	beside, nigh to
ob	for, because of
penes	with one, in ones
per	through, by (keeping
pōne	behind
post	after, since
præter	besides
propter	nigh to, and for
secundum	after, according to
secūs	by, close by,
supra	above, over
trans	over, to the other
ultra	beyond (side

373. Sect. II.

ab or a or abs	from
absque	without, not with
cū	with, together with
cōram	before, in ones pre-
clām	out of sight (sence
de	from and concerning
ex or e	out of
pālam	before, in sight of
præ	before, more than
prō	for, instead of
sine	without, not with
tenūs	up to

374. Sect. III.

in	in, and into
sūb	under
subter	under
sūper	above

C A A P. XI.

Of a Conjunction.

Q. W Hat is a Conjunction?

375. A. A Conjunction is a Word which joyneth two Sentences together; thus,

276. The King comes,
and et, que, atque
also, too quōque

The Queen comes.

377. Neither neque, nec
the King comes
nor neque, nec
the Queen comes.

378. Either aut, vel, ve
the King comes
or aut, vel, ve
the Queen comes.

379. The King comes not
but sed, ast, at, autem
the Queen comes.

380. The King comes
because quia
the Queen comes.

381. The King will not come
for nām, enim
the Queen comes not.

382. The King comes

if si
the Queen comes.

383. The King comes not
unless nisi, nisi
the Queen comes.

384. The King comes
therefore ergo, igitur
the Queen comes.

385. Although quanquam
the King comes,
yet, nevertheless tamen
the Queen comes not.

386. The King comes
that, to the end that, ut, uti
the Queen should come.

387. I heartily wish
that ut, utinam
the Queen would come.

388. So ita
the King comes
as ut
the Queen comes.

CHAP.

C H A P. XII.

Of an Interjection.

Q. **W**hat is an Interjection?

389. A. An Interjection is a Word which alone betokens some meaning of our mind; as,

O! oh!	ō!	wailaday! wo!	hei! vā!
oho?	ēho! heus!	phy! pish!	phy! au!
lo! behold!	en! ecce!	hush! whist!	fi! au, &c.

N. B. The Interjections are mostly used to denote some sudden passion of the mind.

N. B. Thus have you learned the eight sorts of Words used in speaking, now tell me which of these words are Nouns, which Pronouns, which Verbs, &c.

tū,	thou	suāvis	sweet	ūt	that
ego	I	pūer	a boy	meīs	mine
tremere	to tremble	tāmen	yet	esse	to be
phy!	out up n't	sōlus	alone	en!	lo!
temere	rashly	mūlier	a woman	hic	here
contra	against	arbor	a tree	currere	to run

C H A P. XIII.

Concerning the Declining of Words.

N. B. **N**OW that you have seen the eight Parts of Speech, you must next learn which of them are declined, and which undeclined; therefore,

Q. What is it to decline a Word?

390. A. To decline a Word is to turn it into divers endings.

Q. To what purpose is a Word so turned into another ending?

191. A. A Word is turned into another ending to notify something more to us than it did before, so that it not only signifies so or so, but it signifies that, and somewhat further; as,

homo a man	} is turned into	hōmīnes men
puer a boy		pūeri boys
musa a song		mūsæ songs

N. B. 1. Some Words in declining do increase and some do not. **2.** To increase is to have more Syllables than it had before.

Q. May all sorts of Words be so declined into other endings?

392. A. No Words that are Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, or Interjections can be thus turned into fresh endings, but all such Words keep their first ending, and so are undeclined, as semel, et, ad, heu.

Q. Which Words then are they that be declined?

393. A. All Words that are Nouns, or Pronouns, or Verbs, or Participles may be declined.

N. B. So

N. B. So then $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nouns} \\ \text{Pronouns} \\ \text{Verbs} \\ \text{Participles} \end{array} \right\}$ are Declined $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{and four sorts of Words, viz.} \\ \text{Adverbs} \\ \text{Conjunctions} \\ \text{Prepositions} \\ \text{and Interjections} \end{array} \right\}$ are Undeclined.

Q. Are all the declined Words declined after the same manner?

394. A. No, for Nouns, Pronouns and Participles are declined after one manner, and Verbs are declined after another manner.

CHAP. XIV.

The Declining of Nouns, Pronouns and Participles.

Q. **W**HY are Nouns, Pronouns and Participles turned into other endings?
395. A. Nouns, Pronouns and Participles are changed into another ending.

1. To adsignify the Gender, as agnus *an he-lamb*, agna *a she-lamb*.
2. To adsignify the Number, as homo *one man*, homines *more men*.
3. To adsignify the Case, as homo *a man*, hominis *of a man*, &c.

§. 1. Three Genders.

Q. How many Genders are there?

396. A. As of things there be three kinds, 1. some males, 2. some females, 3. some neither males nor females.

So of the Words there are three sorts, 1. some of the Masculine Gender, 2. some of the Feminine, 3. some of the Neuter.

N. B. And these have often different endings to distinguish them one from another.

N. B. Before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the Masculine Gender} \\ \text{the Feminine Gender} \\ \text{the Neuter Gender} \end{array} \right\}$ they use $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hic} \\ \text{hæc} \\ \text{hoc} \end{array} \right\}$ as a mark to work them by

§. Rules of the Genders of Substantives.

Q. Which Words are of the Masculine Gender?

397. A. R. I. Every Substantive that adsignifies a male, is of the Masculine Gender; as,

hic mās	a male	hic filius	a son
hic vīr	a man	hic ēquus	an horse
hic Adāmus	Adam	hic asinus	an he-ass
hic Joānes	John	hic agnus	an he-lamb
hic māgister	a master	hic Rex	a King
hic pāter	a father	hic puer	a boy, &c.

Q. Which Words are of the Feminine Gender?

298. A. R. II. Every Substantive that adsignifies a female, is of the Feminine Gender; as,

hæc femīna	a female	hæc Eva	Eve
hæc mulier	a woman	hæc Joāna	Joan

hæc mǣgistra	a mistress	hæc asīna	a she-ass
hæc mater	a mother	hæc agna	a she-lamb
hæc filia	a daughter	hæc Reginā	a Queen
hæc equa	a mare	hæc pūella	a girl, &c.

Q. Are there no Words of both the Masculine and Feminine Gender?

398. A. R. III. Every Substantive that adsignifies both the male and the female is of the Common of two, that is, it is both of the Masculine and of the Feminine Gender; as,

hic & hæc pārens	a parent	hic & hæc hæres	an heir
hic & hæc fūr	a thief	hic & hæc custōs	a keeper
hic & hæc dūx	a guide	hic & hæc sūs	an hog, &c.

So hic pārens is an he-parent, or a father, hæc pārens is a she-parent, or a mother, hic fūr an he-thief, hæc fūr a she-thief, &c.

Q. Which Words are of the Neuter Gender?

399. A. Every Substantive that adsignifies neither male nor female should be of the Neuter Gender, but they are not all so; but some such are of the Neuter, some of the Masculine, some of the Feminine, and some Doubtful.

Q. How may I know which be of the Neuter, which of the Masculine, and which of the Feminine?

400. A. In the Vocabulary the	Masculine	are marked with	m
	Feminine		f.
	Neuter		n.
	Common		c.
	Doubtful		d.

§. Rules for the Genders of Adjectives.

Q. Of what Gender are Adjectives?

401. A. All Words that are Adjectives are all of the three Genders, either

under one termination; as,	hic felix	or under two; as,	hic tristis	or under three; as,	hic bonus
	hæc felix		hæc tristis		hæc bona
	hoc felix		hoc triste		hoc bonum
	hic vētīs		hic suavis		hic malus
	hæc vetus		hæc suavis		hæc mala
	hoc vetus		hoc suave		hoc malum

§. 2. Of the two Numbers.

Q. How many Numbers are there?

402. A. There be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. For one is a Singular Number, and more than one is a Plural Number.

Q. Which Words are of the Singular Number?

403. A. Those Words are of the Singular Number which signify but one; as, hōmo a man, pūer a boy, mūsā a song.

Q. Which Words are of the Plural Number?

404. A. Those Words are of the Plural Number which signify more than one; as, hōmīnes men, pūeri boys, mūsæ songs.

Q. Of these Words following, which are of the Singular, and which are of the Plural?

terra

terra land	schōla a school	discipūli scholars	porta a gate
arma arms	scholæ schools	discipūlus a scholar	mœnia walls

§. 3. Of the Six Cases.

Q. How many Cases are there?

405. A. There be six Cases.

the Nominative	Case	the Accusative	Case
the Genitive		the Vocative	
the Dative		the Ablative	

N. B. And the Cases have different endings to distinguish one from another.

2. And to decline a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, is to give the right endings of every Case in each Number.

§. 4. Of the Five Declensions.

Q. How many ways are Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles declined?

406. A. There are five ways of declining Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, which are called the five Declensions. For some are declined after the first way, some after the second, some after the third, some after the fourth, and some after the fifth.

407. N. B. Here note these four things, that in every Declension

1. The Vocative Singular is the same with the Nominative Singular.
2. The Vocative Plural is ever the same with the Nominative Plural.
3. The Ablative Plural is ever the same with the Dative Plural.
4. All Words of the Neuter Gender have their Nominative, Accusative and Vocative alike in both Numbers, and in the Plural Number these three Cases end in ā.

I. The first Declension.

Q. What Words are of the first Declension?

408. A. Words in ā are of the first Declension.

Q. How are they declined?

409. A. Words of the first Declension have their

Nominative	of the Singular Number in	ā	Nominative	of the Plural Number in	ā
Genitive		æ	Genitive		ārum
Dative		æ	Dative		is
Accusative		ām	Accusative		ās
Vocative		ā	Vocative		æ
Ablative		ā	Ablative		is

Q. Give me some Examples of Words thus declined?

410. A.

Singular	N.	hæc	mus	a	a song	Plural	N.	mus	æ	songs	
	G.		mus	æ	of a song		G.		mus	ārum	of songs
	D.		mus	æ	to a song		D.		mus	is	to songs
	A.		mus	am	a song		A.		mus	ās	songs
	V.	o	mus	ā	o song		V.	o	mus	æ	o songs
	Ab.		mus	ā	by a song		Ab.		mus	is	by songs

So decline *mensa, terra, umbra, natūra, fortūna, prūna, &c.*

Singular	N.	hęc ānim-a a soul
	G.	ānim-æ of a soul
	D.	ānim æ to a soul
	A.	ānim-am a soul
	V.	o ānim-a o soul
	Ab.	ānim-a by a soul

Plural	N.	ānim-æ souls
	G.	ānim-ārum of souls
	D.	ānim-is to souls
	A.	ānim-as souls
	V.	o ānim-æ o souls
	Ab.	ānim-is by souls

So decline *materia, bestia, minēra, femīna*, and all in *a*.

Q. Are no Words of the first Declension but those that end in *a*?

411. A. Some few Words in *ās*, as *Sātānās, Lucās, Thōmās*, are of this first Declension, and make their Voc. Sing. in *ā* long; as,

Singular	N.	hic Sātān-ās Satan
	G.	Sātān-æ of Satan
	D.	Sātān æ to Satan
	A.	Sātān-am Satan
	V.	o Sātān-a o Satan
	Ab.	Sātān-a by Satan, &c.

N. B. Words of the first Declension, you see, do not increase in any Case save the Genitive Plural.

II. The Second Declension.

Q. Which Words are of the second Declension?

412. A. All Words in *um*, and those in *er* and *us* that are marked in the Vocabulary with *i* are of the Second Declension.

Q. How are Words of the Second Declension declined?

413. A. Words of the Second Declension have their

Nom.	ūs, ěr or ūm	Nom.	ī but Neut. in ā
Gen.	ī	Gen.	ōrum
Dat.	ō	Dat.	is
Acc.	ūm	Acc.	ōs Neut. in a
Voc.	ě ěr or ūm	Voc.	ī, and Neut. in a
Abl.	ō	Abl.	īs

Q. But here the Vocative Singular is not ever like the Nominative.

414. A. Note, That when the Nominative in the Second Declension ends in *ūs* the Vocative Singular endeth in *ě*, as *hic Dóminūs a Lord*, Voc. *o Dóm ně o Lord*, Except *Deus, o Deus*; but *filius* and Proper Names in *ius* instead of *ie* have *i*, as *o fili, Antonius o Antoni, Georgius o Georgi*.

Q. Give me some Examples of Words so declined?

415. I. Examples of Words in *ūs*.

Singular	N.	hic mūd-īs the world
	G.	mūd-ī of the world
	D.	mūd-ō to the world
	A.	mūd-ūm the world
	V.	o mūd-ě o the world
	Ab.	mūd-ō by the world
Plural	N.	mūd-ī worlds
	G.	mūd-ōrum of worlds
	D.	mūd-īs to worlds
	A.	mūd-ōs worlds
	V.	o mūd-ī o worlds
	Ab.	mūd-īs by worlds.

So decline *Deūs, mōdus, lōcus, crystallus, sapphirus, rubinus, &c.*

Singular	N.	hic dōmīn-us a lord	Plural	N.	dōmīn-i lords
	G.	dōmīn-i of a lord		G.	dōmīn-ōrum of lords
	D.	dōmīn-o to a lord		D.	dōmīn-īs to lords
	A.	dōmīn-um a lord		A.	dōmīn-ōs lords
	V.	o dōmīn-e o lord		V.	o dōmīn-i o lords
	Ab.	dōmīn-o by a lord		Ab.	dōmīn-īs by lords.

So decline nūmērus, āngēlus, ānimus, and all in *us* marked (i).

416. II. Words in *ēr*.

Singular	N.	hic pūer a boy	Plural	N.	pūer-i boys
	G.	pūer-i of a boy		G.	pūer-ōrum of boys
	D.	pūer-o to a boy		D.	pūer-īs to boys
	A.	pūer-um a boy		A.	pūer-ōs boys
	V.	o pūer-o boy		V.	o pūer-i o boys
	Ab.	pūer-o by a boy		Ab.	pūer-īs by boys

417. N. B. There are six Substantives that thus increase short, puer, adulter, prēsbyter, sōcer, gēnēr and vīr vīri, all the rest do not increase, the

Singular	N.	hic lib-er a book	Plural	N.	lib-ri books
	G.	lib-ri of a book		G.	lib-rōrum of books
	D.	lib-ro to a book		D.	lib-ris to books
	A.	lib-rum a book		A.	lib-rōs books
	V.	o lib-er o book		V.	o lib-ri o books
	Ab.	lib-ro by a book		Ab.	lib-ris by books

So decline cāncēr, caper, āger, fāber, culter.

Singular	N.	hic magist-er a master	Plural	N.	magist-ri masters
	G.	magist-ri of a master		G.	magist-rōrum of masters
	D.	magist-ro to a master		D.	magist-ris to masters
	A.	magist-rum a master		A.	magist-rōs masters
	V.	o magist-er o master		V.	o magist-ri o masters
	Ab.	magist-ro by a master		Ab.	magist-ris by masters

So decline minister.

N. B. Thus far the Accusative Plural is different from the Nominative Plural, but in the ways of declining to come, the Accusative Plural is the same with the Nominative and Vocative Plural.

418. III. Words in *um*.

Singular	N.	hoc regn-um a kingdom	Plural	N.	regn-ā kingdoms
	G.	regn-i of a kingdom		G.	regn-ōrum of kingdoms
	D.	regn-o to a kingdom		D.	regn-īs to kingdoms
	A.	regn-um a kingdom		A.	regn-ā kingdoms
	V.	o regn-um o kingdom		V.	o regn-ā o kingdoms
	Ab.	regn-o by a kingdom		Ab.	regn-īs by kingdoms

So decline signum, spātium, membrum, and all in *um*.

N. B. For nihilum in the Nominative and Accusative they oft say nihil and nil. And so much for the second Declension.

III. The Third Declension.

Q. Which Words are declined after the third way?

419. A. All Words ending in *e, l, n* and *o*
in *ar, or, ur* and *ut*
in *as, is, os* and *s* with a Consonant before it, and most ending in *er, es* and *us* are of the third Declension.

Q. How are these turned into the right ending of every Case?

420. A. Words of the Third Declension have their

Nom. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl.	in the Singular Number in	<i>e, l, n, &c.</i> <i>is</i> <i>i</i> <i>em</i> <i>e</i>	Nom. & V. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl.	in the Plural Number in	<i>ēs, Neut. in ā</i> <i>um</i> <i>ibus</i> <i>ēs, and Neut. in ā</i> <i>ibus</i>
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Q. Give me some Examples of Words so declined?

421. A. Here follow Examples of three sorts;

1. Of Words that do not increase in the Genit. as *mārē mārīs*.
2. Of Words that increase with the last Syl. but one long, as *virtūs, virtūtis*.
3. Of Words that increase with that Syllable short, as *lāpis, lapidis*.

I. Examples of Words not increasing.

Q. Which Words in the third Declension do not increase in the Genitive Singular?

422. A. All Words ending in *e*, and most in *ēs* and *īs* do not increase in the Genitive Singular, and these make the Genitive Plural in *ium*.

Singular	N. hoc fēt-e a net G. ret is of a net D. ret-i to a net Ac. ret-e a net V. o ret-e o net Ab. ret-i by a net	Plural	N. ret-ia nets G. ret ium of nets D. ret-ibus to nets Ac. ret-ia nets V. o ret-ia o nets Ab. ret-ibus by nets
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N. B. Instead of *lac* in the Nom. Accus. and Voc. they use *lac*, but no Plur.

Q. But here the Ablative does not end in *e* as it should do.

423. A. Neuters in *e* make the Ablative in *i*, and the Nominative Plural in *ia*.

So decline *māre, altāre*, and all in *e*.

2. es Singular	N. hēc nūb-ēs G. -īs D. -i Ac. -em V. -es Ab. -ē	Plural	N. es G. -ium D. -ibus Ac. -ēs V. -ēs Ab. -ibus	3. is Singular	N. hēc pest-īs G. -is D. -i Ac. -em V. -is Ab. -e	Plural	N. -ēs G. -ium D. -ibus Ac. -ēs V. -ēs Ab. -ibus
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So decline *vulpes, famēs, sedēs, finīs, pōstis, pānis, collis, &c.*

424. II. Examples of Words that increase long.

Singular	{	N. & V.	cāl-or	Plural	{	N. & V.	ōres	Singular	{	N. & V.	serm o	Plural	{	N. & V.	ōnes
			G. -ōris				G. -ōrum				G. -ōnis				G. -ōnum
			D. -ōri				D. -ōribus				D. -ōni				D. -ōnibus
			A. -ōrem				A. -ōres				A. -ōnem				A. -ōnes
			Ab. -ōre				Ab. -ōribus				Ab. -ōne				Ab. -ōnibus

So decline col-ōr-ōris, anim-āl-ālis, vēr-veris, ast-ās-ātis, tell-ūs-ūris, leo leōnis, lig-o-ōnis mōs mōris, adām as-antis, &c.

425. III. Examples of Words increasing short.

Singular	{	N. & V.	hic lāp is	Plural	{	N. & V.	-īdes	Singular	{	N. & V.	mil-ēs a soldier	Plural	{	N. & V.	mil-ēs
			G. -īdis				G. -īdum				G. mil-īs of a soldier				G. mil-īs
			D. -īdi				D. -īdibus				D. mil-iti to a soldier				D. mil-ibus
			Ac. -īdem				Ac. -īdēs				Ac. mil-item a soldier				Ac. mil-ibus
			Ab. -īde				Ab. -īdibus				Ab. mil-ite by a soldier, &c.				Ab. mil-ibus

So decline paścēr is, jud ex-īcis, ord o-īnis, virg-o-īnis, &c.

Singular	{	N. & V.	hoc corp ūs	Plural	{	N. & V.	corp ōa	Singular	{	N. & V.	hoc nōm en	Plural	{	N. & V.	īna
			G. corp-ōris				G. corp-ōrum				G. -īnis				G. -īnum
			D. corp-ōri				D. corp-ōribus				D. -īni				D. -īnibus
			Ac. corp-ōre				Ac. corp-ōribus				Ab. -īne				Ab. -īnibus

So decline gēn ūs-ēris, cāp ūc-itis, pond-ūs-ēris, alūm-ēn-īnis, &c.

IV. The Fourth Declension.

Q. **W**hich Words are declined after the fourth way?

426. A. All Substantives in u, and many in ūs are of the fourth Declension.

Q. How are the Words in ūs declined?

427. A. Words in ūs have their

Nom.	{	Singular	ūs	Plural	{	N. hic fructūs	Singular	{	N. fructūs	Plural	{	N. fructūs
			ūs				G. fructūs					G. fructū
			ui				D. fructū					D. fructibus
			ūm				A. fructū					Ac. fructūs
			ūs				V. o fructūs					V. o fructūs

So decline spīritūs, lacūs, and all in ūs marked (ūs).

Q. How are Words in u declined?

428. A. Words in u in the Singular have all their Cases in u, and the Plural have the N. V. Ac. in ua, G. in uum, D. and Ab. in ibus.

So decline gēnu and cornu.

V. The Fifth Declension.

Q. Which Words are of the Fifth Declension?

429. A. Res, Spes, and fides faith, and most Substantives in es are of the fifth Declension.

Q. How are the Words of the Fifth Declension declined in all Cases?

430. A. Words of the Fifth Declension have their

N.	ē	N.	hac faci-ēs	N.	-es
G.	in ēi	Ac.	faci-ēi	G.	-erum
D.	in ēi	V.	faci-ēi	D.	-ēbus
Ac.	ēm	G.	faci-ēm	A.	-ēs
V.	ēs	D.	o faci-ēs	V.	o -ēs
Ab.	ē	Ab.	faci ē	Ab.	-ēbus

So decline dies, acies, and res, spes, fides, but these three make rēi spēi, fidēi, short in the Genitive and Dative Singular.

Q. Now give me the endings of every Case in every Declension?

431. A. The Endings of every Case in every Declension.

	I. De.	II. Dec.	III. Declension.	IV. D.	V. D.
Singular	Nom. ā, as	ū, er ūm	e, l, n, o, ar, or, ur, ūc, as, is, o, &c.	is, u	ēs
	Voc. ā, ā	ē, ēr, ūm	e, l, n, o, ar, or, ur, ūc, as, is, o, &c.	is, u	ēs
	Gen. æ	ī	īs	ūs, u	ēi
	Dat. æ	ō	ī	ūi, u	ēi
	Acc. ām	ūm	ēm or im	um, u	ēm
	Abl. ā	ō	ē or i	u, u	ē
Plural	Nom. æ	ī N. a	ēs N. ā or ia	ūs, ua	ēs
	Voc. æ	ī N. a	ēs N. ā or ia	ūs, ua	ēs
	Gen. ārum	ōrum	um or ium	ūn	erum
	Dat. īs	īs	ibus	ibus	ēbus
	Acc. ās	ōs N. ā	ēs N. ā or ia	us, ua	ēs
	Abl. īs	īs	ibus	ibus	ēbus

Q. How then shall we know of which Declension any word is?

432. A. By the ending of each Case, but especially by the ending of the Genitive Singular; thus

Every Word that hath $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} æ \\ i \\ is \\ ūs \\ ēi \end{array} \right\}$ in the Genit. Singular is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{First} \\ \text{Second} \\ \text{Third} \\ \text{Fourth} \\ \text{Fifth} \end{array} \right\}$ Declension

N. B. Now go back and tell me what Declension every Noun Substantive is of.

Q. Are all Nouns, Pronouns and Participles declined after one of these Five Declensions?

433. A. There are three Pronouns, ego, tu, sui, otherwise declined; thus,

Singular	Nom.	ego I	Plural	Nom.	nōs we
	Gen.	mei of me		Gen.	nostrum or nostri of us
	Dat.	mihi to me		Dat.	nōbis to us
	Acc.	mē me		Acc.	nōs us
	Abl.	me by me		Abl.	nōbis by us
Singular	Nom.	tu thou or you	Plural	Nom.	vōs ye or you
	Gen.	tui of thee		Gen.	vestrum or vestri of you
	Dat.	tibi to thee		Dat.	vōbis to you
	Acc.	tē thee		Acc.	vōs ye or you
	Voc.	o tu o thou		Voc.	o vos o ye
Singular	Nom.	—	Plural	Nom.	—
	Gen.	sui of ones self		Gen.	sui of themselves
	Dat.	sibi to ones self		Dat.	sibi to themselves
	Acc.	se ones self		Acc.	se themselves
	Abl.	se by ones self		Abl.	se by themselves

434. N. B. Tot, quot, quatuor, &c. (see number 226.) are not declined at all, and satis, nimis and cras are used only in the Nom. and Accus. Singular. And mane in the Nom. Acc. and Abl. Singular.

§. The Declining of Adjectives.

Q. Are all Adjectives declined after one of these five Declensions?

435. A. All Adjectives are declined after the First and Second Declension, or after the Third.

Q. What Adjectives are of the First and Second Declension?

436. A. Adjectives in us, a, um, and er, a, um, are of the First and Second Declension, and be thus declined, all three Genders together.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declension.

I. In us a um.

Singular		m.	f.	n.	Plural		m.	f.	n.
	N.	bonus	bona	bonum		N.	boni	bonæ	bona
	G.	boni	bonæ	boni		G.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
	D.	bono	bonæ	bono		D.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
	A.	bonum	bonam	bonum		A.	bonōs	bonās	bona
	V.	bone	bona	bonum		V.	boni	bonæ	bona
	Ab.	bono	bona	bono		A.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

N. B. Where you see the Masc. and Neut. are of the Second, and the Fem. of the First Declension.

So decline malus, probus, and all in us (except vetus) and Participles in us, as amand-us-a-um, amat-us-a-um, but meus mea meum hath in the Vocative Sing. mi mea meum, and for saturus they use satur-a-um.

II. Adjectives

II. Adjectives in *er* *era* *erum*.

	<i>m. f. n.</i>				<i>m. f. n.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Singular	N. lib- <i>er</i>	- <i>era</i>	- <i>erum</i>	Plural	N. lib- <i>eri</i>	- <i>eræ</i>	- <i>era</i>
	G. - <i>eri</i>	- <i>eræ</i>	- <i>eri</i>		G. - <i>erorum</i>	- <i>erarum</i>	- <i>erorum</i>
	D. - <i>ero</i>	- <i>eræ</i>	- <i>ero</i>		D. - <i>eris</i>	- <i>eris</i>	- <i>eris</i>
	Ac. - <i>erum</i>	- <i>eram</i>	- <i>erum</i>		Ac. - <i>eros</i>	- <i>eras</i>	- <i>era</i>
	V. - <i>er</i>	- <i>era</i>	- <i>erum</i>		V. - <i>eri</i>	- <i>eræ</i>	- <i>era</i>
	Ab. - <i>ero</i>	- <i>era</i>	- <i>ero</i>		Ab. - <i>eris</i>	- <i>eris</i>	- <i>eris</i>

So decline *prosper*, *misér*, *asper*, *tener*, *dexter*, *sinister*, *lacer* and *cater*.

N. B. But some cast off the short *e*, and make *er ra rum*, *ri ra ri*, &c.

So decline *niger*, *pulcer*, *ruber*, *sacer*, *ager*, *macer*, *piger*; thus *niger nigra nigrum*, G. *nigri nigra nigri*, &c.

Q. Are all Adjectives in *us a um*, and *er a um* thus declined?

437. A. There are certain Adjectives of another manner of declining in two Cases, for they make the Gen. Sing. in *ius*, the Dat. in *i*, which be these nine that follow, *unus*, *totus*, *solus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*.

	<i>m. f. n.</i>				<i>m. f. n.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Singular	N. <i>un</i> <i>us</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>um</i>	Singular	N. <i>ali</i> <i>us</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ud</i>
	G. - <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>		G. <i>al</i> <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>
	D. - <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i>		D. <i>ali</i> <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i> , &c.
	Ac. - <i>um</i>	- <i>am</i>	- <i>um</i>				
	V. - <i>e</i>	- <i>u</i>	- <i>am</i>				
	Ab. - <i>o</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>o</i> , &c.				

So decline *totus*, *solus*, *ullus* and *nullus*; but *alius alia aliud* a little otherwise, thus

	<i>m. f. n.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Sing.	N. <i>ali</i> <i>us</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ud</i>
	G. <i>al</i> <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>
	D. <i>ali</i> <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i> , &c.

	<i>m. f. n.</i>				<i>m. f. n.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Singular	N. <i>alter</i>	- <i>tera</i>	- <i>terum</i>	Singular	N. <i>uter</i>	- <i>tra</i>	- <i>trum</i>
	G. <i>altér</i> <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>	- <i>ius</i>		G. <i>utrius</i>	- <i>utius</i>	- <i>utius</i>
	D. <i>áltér</i> <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i>	- <i>i</i>		D. <i>utri</i>	- <i>utri</i>	- <i>utri</i>
	Ac. <i>áltér</i> <i>um</i>	- <i>am</i>	- <i>um</i>		Ac. <i>utrum</i>	- <i>utram</i>	- <i>utrum</i> , &c.
	V. <i>áltér</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>um</i>				
	Ab. <i>áltér</i> <i>o</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>o</i> , &c.				

So decline *neuter*.

Q. Are there any more Adjectives besides these nine so declined?

438. A. These Pronouns *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *qui*, *quis* and *quid* have also their Genitive Singular in *ius*, and their Dative in *i*.

	<i>m. f. n.</i>				<i>m. f. n.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Singular	N. <i>ille</i>	- <i>lla</i>	- <i>llud</i>	Singular	N. <i>iste</i>	- <i>ista</i>	- <i>istud</i>
	G. <i>illius</i>	- <i>illius</i>	- <i>illius</i>		G. <i>istius</i>	- <i>istius</i>	- <i>istius</i>
	D. <i>illi</i>	- <i>illi</i>	- <i>illi</i>		D. <i>isti</i>	- <i>isti</i>	- <i>isti</i>
	Ac. <i>illum</i>	- <i>illam</i>	- <i>illud</i>		Ac. <i>istum</i>	- <i>istam</i>	- <i>istud</i>
	V. —	—	—		V. —	—	—
	Ab. <i>illo</i>	- <i>illa</i>	- <i>illo</i> , &c.		Ab. <i>isto</i>	- <i>ista</i>	- <i>isto</i> , &c.

	<i>m. f. n.</i>				<i>m. f. n.</i>		
	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Singular	N. <i>hic</i>	- <i>hæc</i>	- <i>hoc</i> <i>this</i>	Plural	N. <i>hi</i>	- <i>hæc</i>	- <i>hæc</i>
	G. <i>hūius</i>	- <i>hūius</i>	- <i>hūius</i>		G. <i>hōrum</i>	- <i>hārum</i>	- <i>hōrum</i>
	D. <i>huic</i>	- <i>huic</i>	- <i>huic</i>		D. <i>hīs</i>	- <i>hīs</i>	- <i>hīs</i>
	Ac. <i>hūnc</i>	- <i>hanc</i>	- <i>hoc</i>		Ac. <i>hōs</i>	- <i>hās</i>	- <i>hæc</i>
	V. —	—	—		V. —	—	—
	Ab. <i>hōc</i>	- <i>hæc</i>	- <i>hoc</i>		Ab. <i>his</i>	- <i>hīs</i>	- <i>hīs</i>

Singular	N.	is	ea	id	Plural	N.	ii	ea	ea
	G.	ejus	ejus	ejus		G.	eorum	eorum	eorum
	D.	ei	ei	ei		D.	eis or iis	eis or iis	eis or iis
	Ac.	cum	eam	id		Ac.	eos	eas	ea
	V.	—	—	—		V.	—	—	—
Singular	Ab.	eo	ea	eo	Plural	Ab.	eis or iis, &c.		
	N.	idem	eadem	idem		N.	idem	eadem	eadem
	G.	eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem		G.	eorundem	eorundem	eorundem
	D.	eidem	eidem	eidem		D.	eisdem or iisdem, &c.		
	Ac.	eundem	eandem	idem		A.	eisdem	eandem	eadem
Singular	V.	idem	eadem	idem	Plural	V.	iidem	eadem	eadem
	Ab.	eodem	eadem	eodem		A.	eisdem or iisdem, &c.		
	N.	qui	quæ	quod	Plural	N.	qui	quæ	quæ
	G.	cujus	cujus	cujus		G.	quorum	quarum	quorum
	D.	cui	cui	cui		D.	quibus or quibus, &c.		
	Ac.	quem	quam	quod		Ac.	quos	quas	quæ
	V.	—	—	—		V.	—	—	—
Singular	Ab.	quo	qua	quo	Plural	Ab.	quibus	quibus	quibus
	or qui	qui	qui	qui		or quis	quis	quis	quis

So decline quidam quædam quoddam, G. cujusdam, &c. and quis quæ quod, G. cujus, &c. and quid, G. cujus, D. cui, Ac. quid, &c.

Q. Are there yet no more Adjectives otherwise declined?

439. A. There are two more Adjectives yet, ambo both, and duo two which because they always betoken more than one, therefore want the Singular Number, and in the Plural are thus declined,

	<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>		
Plural	<i>N.</i>	ambo	-æ	-o	Plural	<i>N.</i>	duo	dūæ	dūo
	<i>V.</i>					<i>V.</i>			
	<i>G.</i>	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum		<i>G.</i>	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
	<i>D.</i>	-ōbus	-ābus	-obus		<i>D.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
	<i>A.</i>	-ōs	-ās	-o		<i>A.</i>	duōs	duās	duo
	<i>Ab.</i>	-ōbus	-ābus	-ōbus		<i>Ab.</i>	duōbus	duābus	duōbus

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

Q. Which Adjectives are of the Third Declension?

440. A. All that are not of the First and Second are of the Third; and these are of three sorts.

I. Adjectives not increasing.

Q. What Adjectives do not increase in the Genitive Singular?

441. A. Adjectives in *is* *is* *e*, and in *er* *is* *re* do not increase; as,

Singular
N.
G.
D.
Ac.
V.
Ab.

So dec
N. Ac. V.

Singular
N.
G.
D.
Ac.
V.
Ab.

Singular
N.
V.
G.
D.
Ac.
Ab.

So dec
and Part

443. N
Plur. decl
or pluri.
Ab. pluri

Singular
N.
V.
G.
D.
Ac.
Ab.

So dec
pauper i
N. B.

Q. An
445.

Sim

Singular	m.			Plural	f.		
	N.	trist-is	-is		N.	trist-es	-es
	G.	-is	-is		G.	-ium	-ium
	D.	-i	-i		D.	-ibus	-ibus
	Ac.	-em	-em		Ac.	-ēs	-ēs
	Ab.	-i	-i		Ab.	-ibus	-ibus

So decline qualis, talis, similis, utilis, and all *Adjectives* in is, and *Plural* N. Ac. V. tres tres tria, G. trium, D. and Ab. tribus.

Singular	m.			Plural	f.		
	N.	acer	acris		N.	acres	acres
	G.	acris	acris		G.	acrium	acrium
	D.	acri	acri		D.	acribus	acribus
	Ac.	acrem	acrem		Ac.	acres	acres
	Ab.	acri	acri		Ab.	acribus	acribus

442. II. *Adjectives increasing long.*

Singular	m.			Plural	f.		
	N.	felix	felix		N.	felices	felices
	G.	felices	felices		Ac.	felices	felices
	D.	felici	felici		V.	felicia	felicia
	Ac.	feliciem	feliciem		G.	feliciū	feliciū
	Ab.	felice or felici, &c.	felice		D.	feliciū	feliciū

So decline cujas, nostras, vestras artis, vehemens, sapiens, frequens-entis, and Participles in ans and ens, as amans-antis, docens-entis.

443. N. B. Hoc plus is a *Substantive* in the Sing. and an *Adjective* in the Plur. declined thus, Sing. N. A. Voc. hoc plus, G. plaris, D. pluri, Ab. plure or pluri. Plur. N. Ac. V. plures plures plura or pluria, G. plurium, D. and Ab. pluribus.

444. III. *Adjectives increasing short,*

Singular	m.			Plural	f.		
	N.	vetus	vetus		N.	vetes	vetes
	G.	vetus	vetus		Ac.	vetes	vetes
	D.	vetis	vetis		V.	vetera	vetera
	Ac.	vetem	vetem		G.	vetrum	vetrum
	Ab.	vetere or veteri, &c.	vetem		D.	vetribus	vetribus

So decline par paris and impar imparis, hebes hebetis, dives divitis, pauper is, only they make the *Nom. Plural* ia, the *Gen.* ium.

N. B. Now turn back to the Chapter of *Adject.* and decline every one right.

S. *Three Degrees of Comparison.*

Q. Are these all the ways that *Adjectives* are turned into other endings?

445. A. Some *Adjectives* are yet turned into other endings in ior, and inior, to make comparison between things, as that one thing is such, another

ther is *more such*, another is *most such*; so of *three hard things*, one is *hard*, another is *more hard*, a third is *hardest of all*.

Q. *How many Degrees of Comparison are there?*

446. A. There are *three Degrees of Comparison*; the *Positive Degree*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

Q. *Show me the nature of each of these, and how they differ?*

447. A. An *Adjective of*

1. The *Positive Degree* betokens a thing to be simply *such*, as *durus hard*
2. The *Comparative* betokens it to be *most such*, as *durior harder* or *more hard*.
3. The *Superlative* betokens it to be *most such*, as *durissimus hardest* or *most hard*.

N. B. *All the Adjectives that you have hitherto heard of are of the Positive Degree, and now from it you must learn to form the Comparative and the Superlative.*

Q. *May all Adjectives form Degrees of Comparison?*

448. A. No; for only those Adjectives by which we may say one thing is *such*, another is *more such*, and another is *most such*, may form *Comparison*. But those by which we cannot say one is *such*, another *more such*, and another *most such*, cannot form *Comparison*; as *omnis all*, *unus one*, for *three ones*, we cannot say, one is *one*, another *more one*, and another *more one*, &c.

Q. *How are the Comparative and Superlative Degrees formed from the Positive?*

449. A. The *Positive* is to be declined to the *Ablative Singular*, and then the *last Vowel* of that *Abl. Case* is to be turned into

ior for the *Comparative*,
issimus for the *Superlative*. So

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative.
<i>durus hard</i> ,	<i>Ab. dur-o</i>	<i>dur-ior harder</i>	<i>dur-issimus hardest</i>
<i>tristis sad</i>	<i>Ab. trist-i</i>	<i>trist-ior sadder</i>	<i>trist-issimus saddest</i>
<i>felix happy</i>	<i>Ab. felic-e</i>	<i>felic-ior happier</i>	<i>felic-issimus happiest</i>

Q. *Are all thus compared?*

450. A. No; there are *three Exceptions*.

451. I. If the *Positive* end in *er* the *Superlative* is formed from it by putting to it *rimus* (but the *Comparative* is right) as

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.			
<i>pulcer</i>	<i>pulcrior</i>	<i>pulcerrimus</i>	<i>fair</i>	<i>fairer</i>	<i>fairest.</i>
<i>tener</i>	<i>tenerior</i>	<i>tenerrimus</i>	<i>tender</i>	<i>tenderer</i>	<i>tenderest.</i>

Q. *Which is the second Exception?*

452. A. II. *Five Words ending in lis* make the *Superlative* by changing *lis* into *limus*; as,

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.			
<i>humilis</i>	<i>humilior</i>	<i>humillimus</i>	<i>humble</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>similis</i>	<i>similior</i>	<i>simillimus</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>likier</i>	<i>likest</i>
<i>dissimilis</i>	<i>dissimilior</i>	<i>dissimillimus</i>	<i>unlike</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>facilis</i>	<i>facilior</i>	<i>facillimus.</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>easier</i>	<i>easiest</i>
<i>difficilis</i>	<i>difficilior</i>	<i>difficillimus</i>	<i>difficult</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>

Q. *Which*

Q. Which is the third Exception?

453. A. From the General Rule are excepted these that follow,

Pos.	Comp.	Superl.			
bonus	mélior	optimus	good	better	best
malus	pejor	péssimus	bad	worse	worst of all
magnus	major	máximus	great	greater	greatest
parvus	minor	minimus	little	less	least of all
multus	—	plúrīmus	} much	more	most
multa	—	plurima			
multum	plus	plurimum			

N. B. Now turn again to the Chapter of Adjectives, and compare them.

Q. How are Comparatives and Superlatives declined?

454. A. I. The Comparatives are all declined in the third Declension,

	m.	f.	n.		m.	f.	n.
Singular	N. } duri-or	durī-or	duri-us	Plural	N. } ōres	-ōres	-ōra
	V. }				Ac. }		
	G. } ōris	-ōris	-ōris		V. }		
	D. } -ōri	-ōri	-ōri		G. }	-ōrum	-ōrum
	Ac. } -ōrem	-ōrem	-us		D. }	ōribus, &c.	
	Ab. } -ōre or ōri, &c.				Ab. }		

II. Superlatives are declined like bonus, as durissim-us-a-um, G-i-x-i, &c.

CHAP. XV.

The Declining of Verbs.

Thus you have learned to decline Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, now tell me, Why are Verbs declined into other endings?

455. A. The Verbs set down in Chap. VII. signify barely to be or to have been, to do or to have done, &c. And are Infinite, i. e. not confined to one Person.

But now they are to be declined into other endings to assignify

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. The Mood or manner that we use them in, | } And so they become Fi- |
| II. The Time when a thing is, or does, or suffers, | |
| III. The Number of them that be, do, or suffer, | |
| IV. The Person that is, does, or suffers, | |
| | nite, i. e. confined to one Person, of one Number, of one Time, of one Mood. |

§. I. Three Moods.

Q. How many Moods or Manners in which we use Verbs are there?

456. A. Besides the Infinite there be Three Moods.

- I. The Indicative Mood, which we use when we declare that something is, does, or suffers, as cœno I sup, or I do sup.
- II. The Imperative Mood, which we use when we bid something to be, to do, or to suffer, as cœna sup thou.
- III. The Subjunctive Mood, which we use to subjoin to another Verb with that, si if, &c. between them, as Velle ut cœnem, to desire that I sup.

N. B. The

N. B. *The Subjunctive Mood is sometimes englished by may, might, can, could, would or should.*

N. B. *These Moods must have different endings to distinguish one from another.*

§. 2. Twice-Three Times or Tenses.

Q. *How many Times are there wherein one is, or does, or suffers?*

457. A. There be *Three Times* or Tenses.

I. The *Present Time*, that now is.

II. The *Preter Time*, that is past.

III. The *Future Time*, that is yet to come.

N. B. *So some endings are of the Present Tense, some of the Preter, and some of the Future, and these are different to distinguish one Time from another.*

Q. *But you said above, that there were Twice-three Tenses.*

458. A. Yes, because (as you heard Ch. VII. § 6.) some Verbs signify *Imperfectly* to be *a doing*, as *cœnare* to sup or to be at supper, and others *Perfectly* to have done it, as *cœnavisse* to have supped; therefore there are *Twice three Tenses*, three of the *Imperfect*, and three of the *Perfect*.

1. The *Present* of the *Imperfect*, as *cœno* I sup, or am at supper now but have not yet done it.

2. The *Preter* of the *Imperfect*, as *cœnābam* I was at supper then, but had not done it.

3. The *Future* of the *Imperfect*, as *cœnābo* I shall sup, or shall be at supper hereafter, but not that I shall have done it.

4. The *Present* of the *Perfect*, as *cœnāvi* I have supped, and it is now done.

5. The *Preter* of the *Perfect*, as *cœnāvērā* I had then supped, and it was then done.

6. The *Future* of the *Perfect*, as *cœnāvēro* I shall have supped, and shall have done it.

N. B. 1. *The Present of the Perfect is commonly called the Preter-perfect.*

2. *And the Preter of the Perfect is commonly called the Preter-plu perfect.*

§. 3. Two Numbers, Singular and Plural.

Q. *How many Numbers are there?*

459. A. There are *Two Numbers*, the *Singular* and the *Plural*, and some endings of Verbs are of the *Singular* and some of the *Plural*, as *Sing.* *Ego cœno* I sup, *Plu.* *nos cœnāmus* we sup.

And these endings are different to distinguish the Singular from the Plural.

§. 4. Three Persons.

Q. *How many Persons are there?*

460. A. There be *Three Persons*; the *First*, the *Second* and the *Third*.

I. The *First Person* is that which speaketh of it self, as *Ego* I, *nos* we.

II. The *Second Person* is that which is spoken to, as *Tu* thou, *vos* ye.

III. The *Third Person* is that which neither speaketh of it self, nor is spoken to, but is spoken of, as *illē* he, *illi* they, &c.

And accordingly some endings of Verbs are of
 The First Person, as, ego cœno *I sup*, nos cœnamus *we sup*.
 The Second Person, as, tu cœnas *thou suppest*, vos cœnatis *ye sup*.
 The Third Person, as, ille cœnat *he sups*, illi cœnant *they sup*.
 And these Endings must be different to distinguish one Person from the other.

§. 5. The Conjugating of Verbs, or turning Infinite Verbs into Finite.

Q. As before you learned to decline a Noun in all its Cases, so now you must learn to Conjugate or Decline a Verb in all its Persons, what is it then to conjugate a Verb?

461. A. To Conjugate a Verb, is to give the right ending of every Person in each Number, of every Tense, of every Mood.

Q. How shall that be learned?

462. A. You shall learn now to conjugate
 1. Verbs in *re* } which signify Imperfectly
 2. Verbs in *i* }
 3. Verbs in *isse* which signify Perfectly.

§. 6. Four Conjugations of Verbs in *re*.

Q. How many ways are Verbs in *re* declined?

463. A. There are four ways of declining Verbs in *re*, which are called the Four Conjugations; for

Verbs in {
 āre are of the First
 ēre are of the Second
 ěre are of the Third
 ĩre are of the Fourth } Conjugation.

Q. What mark then hath every Conjugation to know it by?

464. A. {
 First Conjugation have ā long before *re*, as amāre.
 Second Conjugation have ē long before *re*, as docēre.
 Third Conjugation have ě short before *re*, as legēre.
 Fourth Conjugation have ĩ long before *re*, as audīre.

I. The First Conjugation in *are*.

Q. How are Verbs in *are* declined into Finite?

465. A. Verbs in *are* are declined into the right ending of every Person in each Number, Tense, and Mood, by changing *are* into

1 P.	2 P.	3 P.	1 P.	2 P.	3 P.	
S. o	ās	āt	P. āmus	ātis	ant in the Pres. Imperf.	Indicative
S. ābam	ābas	ābat	P. ābāmus	ābātis	ābant in the Pret. Imp.	
S. ābo	ābis	ābit	P. ābīmus	ābītis	ābunt in the Fut. Imp.	
S. ā or	āto	āto	P. -āte or ātōte		anto in the Fut. Imperat.	Subjunctive
S. ěm	ēs	ēt	P. ěmus	ētis	ent in the Pres. Imperf.	
S. ārem	ārēs	ārēt	P. ārēmus	ārētis	ārent in the Pret. Imp.	
S. ěm	ēs	ēt	P. ěmus	ētis	ent in the Fut. Imp.	

N.B. The

N. B. The Future of the Subjunctive is ever the same with the Pres. Subj.

Q. Give me an Example of Verbs in *äre* thus varied?

466. A. Amare to love, which is thus formed.

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. Tense S. amo amās amat P. amāmus amātis amant
I love thou lovest he loveth we love ye love they love.
Pret. Imp. S. amābam amābās amābāt P. amābāmus amābātis amābant
I did love or was a loving, thou didst, &c.
Fut. Tense S. amābo amābis amābit P. amābimus amābitis amābunt
I shall love or I will love thou, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

Fut. S. amā or amāto amāto P. amāte or amātote amanto
love thou let him love love ye let them love

N. B. In the Imperative there is no Pres. nor Pret. because we can bid only for the time to come, and there is no first Person, because none bids himself, saying love I, but love thou.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. S. Si amem amēs amet P. amēmus amētis ament
if I love if thou love if he love if we love if ye love if they love
Pret. Imp. S. Si amārem amāres amāret P. amārēmus amārētis amārēnt
if I loved, if I were a loving.
Fut. S. Si amēm amēs amēt, &c. like the Pres.
if I shall love.

So decline vācāre, creāre, formāre, mutāre, errāre, and all in *äre*.

II. The Second Conjugation in *ere*.

Q. How are Verbs in *ere* turned into Finite?

467. A. Verbs in *ere* are turned into the right endings of every Person by changing *ere* into

S. ēo ēs ēt P. ēmus ētis ent in the Pres.
S. ēbam ēbas ēbat P. ēbāmus ēbātis ēbant in the Pret. Imperf. } Indicative
S. ēbo ēbis ēbit P. ēbimus ēbitis ēbunt in the Fut. }
S. —ē or ēto ēto P. —ēte or ētote ento in the Fut. of the Imperative.
S. ēam ēās ēāt P. ēāmus ēātis eant in the Pres.
S. ērem ēres ēret P. ērēmus ērētis ērent in the Pret. Imp. } Subjunctive
S. eam eās, like the Pres. in the Fut. }

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in *ere* thus conjugated?

468. A. Docēre to teach is formed thus:

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. docēo docēs docet P. docēmus docētis docent
I teach thou teachest he teaches we teach ye teach they teach
Pret. Imp. S. docēbam docēbas docēbat P. docēbāmus docēbātis docēbant
I was a teaching, thou wast, &c.
Fut. S. docēbo docēbis docēbit P. docēbimus docēbitis docēbunt
I will teach, thou wilt, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. — docē or docēto docēto P. — docēte or docēto docēto.
 teach thou let him teach teach ye let them teach.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S. si doceam doceas doceat P. doceamus doceatis doceant,
 if I teach, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. ut docerem doceres doceret P. docerēmus docerētis docerēt.
 that I might teach, &c.

So decline mānere, cārere, ēgere, tēnere, hābere, and all in ēre.

III. The Third Conjugation in ere.

Q. How are Verbs in ēre turned into their right endings?

469. A. Verbs in ēre are turned into their right endings of every Person, in every Number, Tense, and Mood, by changing ēre into

S. o	is	it	P. imus	itis	unt in the Pres.	} Indicative.	
S. ēbam	ēbās	ēbat	P. ēbamus	ēbātis	ēbant in the Pret. Imp.		
S. am	ēs	ēt	P. ēmus	ētis	ent in the Fut.		
S. — ē	or	ito	ito	P. ite	or itote	unto in the Fut. Imperat.	} Subjunctive.
S. am	ās	āt	P. āmus	ātis	ant in the Pres.		
S. ērem	ēres	ēret	P. ērēmus	ērētis	ērent in the Pret. Imp.		
S. am	ās,	&c.			in the Fut.		

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in ēre thus conjugated?

470. A. Legere to read is so formed, thus:

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. lēgo legis legit P. legimus legitis legunt
 I do read or I am reading, thou dost read, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. legēbam legēbas legēbat P. legēbamus legēbātis legēbant
 I read, I did read, I was a reading, &c.

Fut. S. legam leges leget P. legēmus legētis legent.
 I will read, I shall be a reading.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. — legē or legito legito P. — legite or legitote legunto
 read thou see he read read ye see they read.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S. ut legam legas legat P. legāmus legātis legant,
 o that I may read, o that thou, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. cum legērem cum legēres cum legēret P. cum legerēmus, &c.
 when I was a reading, when thou wast, &c. when we read, &c.

So decline crescere, agere, gerere, fingere, and others in ēre.

Q. Are all Verbs in ēre thus declined in all Persons?

471. A. No, for there are three Exceptions.

Q. Which is the first Exception in the third Conjugation?

472. A. Except. I. Ferre (for ferere) to bear, in some Persons loses a letter, thus:

N. B. And do you tell me what Letter it is, and where, and which Persons are right:

Indic.

Pres. S. fero fer's fer't P. ferimus fer'tis ferunt, *I bear, thou, &c.*
 Indic. Pret. Imp. S. ferebam-bas-bat P. -bāmus-bātis-bant, *I bore, thou, &c.*
 Fut. S. feram feres feret P. feremus-feretis ferent, *I will bear, &c.*
 Imperat. Fut. S. ---fer' or fer'to fer'to P. fer'te or fer'tōte ferunto, *bear thou, &c.*
 Subj. Pres. S. si feram ferās ferat P. feramus feratis ferant, *if I bear, &c.*
 junct. Pret. Imp. S. cum fer'rem-res-ret P. fremus-retis-rent, *when I bore, &c.*

Q. Which is the second Exception in the third Conjugation?

473. A. Except. II. As fer is used for fere, so instead of dīce, dūce fāce, in the Second Person Singular of the Imperat. they use dīc, dūc fāc, casting off the ē.

Q. Which is the third Exception?

474. A. Except. III. For volēre they use velle *to will, to be willing to desire*; and it hath two Compounds.

Nolle (from non and velle) *to be unwilling, to will, to refuse.*

Malle (from magis and velle) *to be more willing, to have rather, to chuse.*

And these three are declined wrong in four Tenses, but in the rest right thus:

Indicative	Pres.	{	vōlo	vīs	vult	Pl. volūmus	vultis	volunt
			<i>I will thou wilt he will we will ye will they will</i>					
	Sing.	{	nōlo	nonvis	nonvult	Pl. nōlūmus	nonvultis	nolunt
			<i>I do not will thou dost not will he does not will we do not will ye do not will they do not will</i>					
		{	mālo	māvis	māvult	Pl. mālūmus	māvultis	malunt
			<i>I would thou wouldst he would we would ye wouldst they would</i>					
	Pret.	{	volebam	volebas	volebat, &c.	<i>I was willing</i>		
			<i>I was unwilling</i>					
	Imp.	{	nolebam	nolebas, &c.	<i>I was unwilling</i>			
			<i>I was rather willing</i>					
Sing.	{	malebam	malebas, &c.	<i>I was rather willing</i>				
Fut.	{	volam	voles	volet	P. volumus	voleris	volent	<i>I shall be willing</i>
Sing.	{	nolam	noles, &c.					
		<i>malam males, &c.</i>						

Impe- velle and malle have no Imperative.

rative nol' or nol'ito refuse thou, don't thou. P. nol'ite or nol'itōte don't ye

Subjunctive	Pres.	{	velim	velīs	velit	P. velimus	velitis	velint	<i>if I be willing, &c.</i>
			<i>nolim nolīs nolit P. nolimus nolitis nolint If I refuse, &c.</i>						
			<i>malim malīs malit P. malimus malitis malint if I should chuse, &c.</i>						
	S. si	{	malim	malīs	malit	P. malimus	malitis	malint	<i>if I should chuse, &c.</i>
Pret.	{	vellem	velles	vellet	P. vellemus-eris-ent	<i>if I were willing, &c.</i>			
		<i>nollem nolles et P. emus-eris-ent if I would not, &c.</i>							
		<i>mallem malles mallet P. emus-eris-ent if I had rather, &c.</i>							

IV. The Fourth Conjugation in ire.

Q. How are Verbs in ire conjugated into every Person?

475. A. Verbs in ire are turned into the right endings of every Person by changing ire into

S. iō	iīs	it	P. iimus	itis	iunt	<i>in the Pres.</i>	Indicative
S. iebam	iebas	iebat	P. iebāmus	iebātis	iebant	<i>in the Pret. Im.</i>	
S. iām	ies	iēt	P. iemus	ieris	ient	<i>in the Fut.</i>	
S. —i or ito	itō		P. —ite or itōte	juntō	<i>in the Fut. Imper.</i>		Subjunctive
S. iām	iās	iat	P. iāmus	iātis	iant	<i>in the Pres.</i>	
S. irem	ires	irēt	P. iremus	iretis	irent	<i>in the Pret. Im.</i>	
S. iām	iās	iāt, &c.	<i>as in the Pres.</i>				<i>in the Fut.</i>

Q. Give

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in *ire* so declined?

476. A. Audire to hear is so declined; thus,

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. audio audis audit. P. audimus auditis audiunt
I do hear, thou dost hear, he — we do hear, ye do hear, they do hear.

Pret. Imp. S. audiēbam audiēbas audiēbat. P. audiēbāmus audiēbātis audiēbant
I heard, I was a hearing, &c.

Fut. S. audiam audies audiet. P. audiemus audietis audient
I shall or will here, thou shalt, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. — audi or audito audito. P. — audite or audite audite
hear thou, let him hear, hear ye let them hear.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S. si audiam si audias si audiat. P. si audiamus-tis-ant
if I should hear, if thou shouldst hear, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. cum audirem audires audiret. P. audirēmus audirētis audirēnt
when I heard, or was a hearing, when thou, &c.

So decline finire, venire, salire, fulcire, farcire, and the rest in *ire*.

Q. Are all Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation thus declined?

477. A. No, there are two Exceptions: for,

478. Except. I. Instead of *ire* they use *fiēri* become, which in the Preter
Imp. Subj. hath *fiērem*, elsewhere it is declined right.

479. II. *Ire* to go, and *quire* to be able are in some places wrong, thus;

Indic. { Pres. S. eo is it. P. imus itis eunt I go, thou goest, he goes, &c.

{ Pret. Imp. S. ibam ibas ibat. P. ibāmus ibātis ibant I was going, &c.

{ Fut. S. ibo ibis ibit. P. ibimus ibitis ibunt I will go, &c.

Imperat. S. — i or ito ito. P. — ite or itote eunto go thou, &c.

Subj. { Pres. & Fut. S. si eam eas eat. P. eamuse eatis eant if I would go, &c.

{ Pret. Imp. S. irem ires iret. P. irēmus irētis irēnt if I went, &c.

So decline *quire*.

N. B. The Participles are *iens*, *G. euntis*, and *eundus* for *iendus*.

Q. Thus you have seen the four Conjugations or ways of declining Verbs in *re*; now tell me, are there no Verbs in *re* but what are declined after one of these four ways?

480. A. There are twelve Verbs that are of two Conjugations.

§. 7. Twelve Verbs partly of the III. and partly of the IV. Conjugation.

Q. Which are those twelve?

481. A. These twelve *sācere*, *jacere*, *lācere*, *spēcere*, *fidere*, *fūgere*, *cāpere*, *rāpere*, *sāpere*, *cūpere*, *pāpere*, *quātere*, take in an *i* in most places, and so are partly of the third Conjugation, and partly of the fourth, and are declined thus, by changing *ere* into

S. io 4 is 3 it 3. P. imus 3 itis 3 iunt 4 in the Pres. }
S. iēbam iēbas iēbat. P. iēbāmus iēbātis iēbant 4 in the Pret. } Indicative
S. iam iēs iēt. P. iēmus iētis ient 4 in the Fut. }

E

S. 3

S.—ē or ito 3 ite P.—ito or itōte 3 iunto 4 in the Imperat.
 S. iam ias iat P. iāmus iātis iant 4 in the Pres. }
 S. ērem eres ēret P. ērēmus ērētis ērent 3 in Pret. Imp. } Subjunct.
 S. iam iās iat P. iāmus iātis iant 4 in the Fut. }

So *facere* to do is formed thus.

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. facio facis facit P. facimus facitis faciunt

I do, thou doest, he does, we do, ye do, they do.

Pret. Imp. S. faciebam faciebas, &c. I was a doing, thou wast, &c.

Fut. S. faciam facies faciet P. faciēmus, &c. I will do, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S.—face or fac or facito facito P. facite or facitote faciunto do thou, &c.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut S. cum faciam facias faciat P. faciāmus, &c. when I shall do, &c.

Pret. Im. S. cum facerem faceres faceret P. facerēmus, &c. when I was doing, &c.

So decline the other eleven, and all their Compounds, and these have their Participles in iens, as faciens, jaciens, capiens, &c. and in iendus, faciendus,

§. 8. Four Conjugations of Verbs in i.

Q. Thus for Verbs in re, now how many ways are Verbs in i Conjugated?

482. A. There are also four Conjugations of Verbs in i; for,

Verbs in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ari are of the First} \\ \text{eri are of the Second} \\ \text{i are of the Third} \\ \text{iri are of the Fourth} \end{array} \right\}$ Conjugation.

Q. What mark is there to know Verbs of one Conjugation from Verbs of another?

483. A. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{First Conjugation have ā long before ri, as amāri.} \\ \text{Second Conjugation have ē long before ri, as docēri.} \\ \text{Third Conjugation have i not ēri, as legi.} \\ \text{Fourth Conjugation have ī long before ri, as audiri.} \end{array} \right.$

N. B. The Persons of Verbs in i are formed from those of the Verbs in re, thus,

1. Where they have o, these have or, amo amor amab-o-or.
2. Where they have m, these have r, amabam amabar ame-m-r.
3. Where they have t, these have tur, amat amatur amant-ur.

I. The First Conjugation in ari.

Q. How are Verbs in ari made Finite, and turned into the right endings?

484. A. Verbs in ari are declined into the right endings of every Person in each Number, of every Tense, and every Mood, by changing ari into

1 P.	2 P.	3 P.	1 P.	2 P.	3 P.
S. or aris or are	atur	P. amur amīni antur	Pres.		
S. abar abaris or abare	abatur	P. abāmur abāmini abantur	Pret. Imp.		
S. abor aboris or abere	abitur	P. abīmur abīmini abuntur	Fut.		
S.—are or ator	ator	P. amīni or amīnor antor	in Imper.		

S. ēr ēris or ēre ētur	P. ēmur ēmini entur	Pres.	} Subj.
S. ārer āreris or ārere ārētur	P. āremur āremīni ārentur	Pret. Imp.	
S. ēr ēris or ēre ētur	P. ēmur ēmini entur	Fut.	

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in āri so declined?

485. A. Amāri to be loved is so declined, thus:

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. amōr amaris or amāre amītur P. amāmur amāmīni amantur
I am loved, thou art loved, he is loved, we are—ye — they are loved

Pret. Imp. S. amāb-ār-āris or āre-atur P. āmur āmini-antur
I was loved, thou wast loved, &c.

Fut. S. amāb ōr ēris or ēre-itur P. īmur īmini-untur
I shall be loved, thou shalt, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. —amare or amātor amātor P. —amāmīni or amāmīnor amantōr
be thou loved, let him be loved, be ye loved, let them be loved.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S. si amer amēris or amēre amētur P. amēmur amēmīni amentor
If I be loved, if thou, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. cum amār-ēr ēris or ēre ētur P. emur emini-entur
when I was loved, when thou, &c.

So decline creāri, formāri, damnāri and all Passives in āri. And Deponents in āri, but english them Actively, as venāri to hunt, conāri to endeavour, &c.

II. The Second Conjugation in eri.

Q. How are Verbs in ēri Conjugated aright?

486. A. Verbs in ēri are turned into their right endings of each Person thus, by changing ēri into

S. ēōr ēris or ēre ētur	P. ēmur ēmini entur in the Pres.	} Indic.
S. ēbār ēbāris or ēbāre ēbātur	P. ēbāmur ēbāmīni ēbāntur Pret. Imp.	
S. ēbōr ēbēris or ēbēre ēbītur	P. ēbīmur ēbīmīni ēbuntur in the Fut.	
S. —ēre or ētor ētor	P. ēmīni or ēmīnor ēntor in the Imperat.	} Subj.
S. ēār ēāris or ēāre eatur	P. eāmur eāmīni eantur in the Pres.	
S. ērer ērēris or ērēre ērētur	P. ēremur ērēmīni ērentur Pret. Imp.	
S. ear eāris or eāre like the Pres.	in the Fut.	

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in ēri so declined?

487. A. Docēri to be taught, is so conjugated; as thus,

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. docēōr docēris or docēre docētur P. docēmur decēmīni dócentur
I am taught, i. e. now a teaching, thou art, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. docēb ar-āris or -āre-atur P. āmur āmini-antur
I was taught, or a teaching, thou wast a teaching, &c.

Fut. S. doceb or ēris or ēre-itur P. īmur īmīni-untur
I shall be taught, thou shalt, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. —docēre or docētor docētor P. —docēmīni or docēmīnor docentor
be thou taught, let him be taught, be ye taught, let them be—

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S. ut docē-ar-āris or āre-ātus P. -āmur-āmini-antur

that I may be taught, that thou, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. cum docērer cum docērēris or docērēre cum docērētur, &c.
while I was a teaching, while thou wert, &c. i.e. in being taught.

So decline tenēri, habēri, monēri, and other Passives in ēri, and so english them. And Deponents in ēri, but english them Actively, verēri to dread, tuēri to behold, reri to think, &c.

III. The Third Conjugation in i.

Q. How are Verbs in i of the Third Conjugation declined?

488. A. Verbs in i of the Third Conjugation are turned into their right Persons by changing i into

S. ōr ēris or ēre ītur	P. īmur īmini untur in the Pres.
S. ēbar ēbāris or ēbāre ēbātur	P. ēbāmur ēbāmini ēbantur Pret. Im.
S. ar ēris or ēre ētur	P. ēmur ēmini entur in the Fut.
S. —ēre or ītor ītor	P. —īmini or īmīnor untur in the Imperat.
S. ar āris or āre ātur	P. āmur āmini antur in the Pres.
S. ērer ērēris or ērēre ērētur	P. ērēmur ērēmini ērentur Pret. Imp.
S. ar āris or āre ātur	P. āmur āmini antur in the Fut.

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in i so declined?

489. A. Legi to be read, is so conjugated, as thus:

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. legor legēris or legēre legitur P. legimur legimini leguntur
I am read, or I am now a reading, thou art, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. legēbar legēbāris or legēbāre legēbātur P. legēbāmur, &c.
I was read or I was a reading, i. e. in being read.

Fut. S. legar legēris or legēre legētur P. legēmur legēmini legentur
I shall be read, thou shalt, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. —legēre or legitor legitor P. —legimini or legimīnor leguntor
be thou read, let him be read, be ye read, let them be read

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S. si legar legāris or legāre legātur P. legāmur legāmini legantur
if I be read, if thou beest, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. cum legērer legērēris or legērēre legērētur P. legērēmur, &c.
when I was read or a reading, i. e. in being read.

So decline emi, vendi, agi, fundi, and all Passives in i.

490. And so decline the Deponents in i, but english them Actively, fungi to discharge, frui to enjoy, uti to use, &c.

Q. Are all Verbs in i of the Third Conjugation thus declined?

491. A. There is one Verb ferri to be born, that loses a Letter in some Persons; as,

Indicat.	Pres. S. feror or fer'ris fer're fer'tur	P. ferimur ferimīni feruntur
	Pret. Imp. S. ferēbār ferēbāris or ferēbāre ferēbātur, &c.	
	Fut. S. ferar ferēris or ferēre ferētur	P. ferēmur, &c.
Imp. Fut. S. —fer're or fer'tor fer'tor	P. —ferimīni or ferimīnor feruntor	
Subj. Pres. & Fut. S. si ferar ferāris or ferāre ferātur	P. ferāmur, &c.	

Subj. Pret. Imp. S. si fer'rer fer'rēris or fer'rere fer'rētur, &c.

IV. The Fourth Conjugation in īri.

Q. How are Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation in īri declined?

492. A. Verbs in īri are turned into the right endings of every Person by changing īri into

S. īor	īris	or īre	ītur	P. īmur	īmīni	iuntur	in Pres.	Indicat.
S. iēbar	iēbaris	or iēbāre	iēbātur	P. iēbāmur	mīni	-ntur	in Pret.	
S. iar	iēris	or iēre	iētur	P. iēmur	iēmīni	iēntur	in Fut.	
S. —	īre	or ītor	ītor	P. —	īmīni or īmīnor	iuntor	in the Imper.	
S. iar	iāris	or iāre	iātur	P. iāmur	iāmīni	iantur	in Pres.	Subj.
S. irer	irēris	or irēre	irētur	P. irēmur	irēmīni	irentur	Pr. Imp.	
S. iar	iāris,	&c.					in Fut.	

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in īri so declined?

493. A. Audīri to be heard, is so formed, as thus:

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S. audīōr audīris or audīre audītur P. audīmur audīmīni audiuntur
I am heard, thou art heard, he is heard, we are—ye are—they are—

Pret. Imp. S. audiēbar-āris or -āre-ātur P. -āmur-āminī-antur
I was heard, i. e. in being heard, thou wast heard, &c.

Fut. S. audiar audiēris or -e audietur P. audiēmur audiēmīni audientur.
I shall be heard, thou shalt, &c.

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. —audīre or audītor audītor P. audīmīni or audīminor audiuntor
be thou heard, let him, &c.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S. si audiar audiāris or audiāre audiatur P. audiāmur, &c.
if I be heard, if thou, &c.

Pret. Imp. S. si audīrer audīreris or audīrere audīrētur, &c.
if I were heard, &c.

So decline finiri, puniri, hauriri, and all Passives in īri; and Deponents, at english them Actively, as metiri to measure, mentiri to lye, ordiri to begin, &c.

Q. Are all Verbs in i declined after these four Conjugations?

494. A. No, for there are two sorts that are of two Conjugations.

Fifteen Verbs in i partly of the Third and partly of the Fourth.

Q. Which is the first sort?

495. A. There are 15 Verbs in i, grādi, mōri, pāti, and the Passives of these 12 set down num. 481. that should be of the Third Conjugation, but some places take in an i and are of the Fourth, thus,

ior 4	ēris	or ēre 3	ītur	P. īmur 3	īmīni 3	iuntur 4	Pres.	Indicat.
iēbar	iēbaris	or iēbāre	iēbatur	P. iēbāmur	iēbāmīni	iēbantur 4	Pret.	
iar	iēris	or iēre	iētur	P. iēmur,	&c.		in the Fut.	
—	ēre	or ītor	ītor 3	P. —	īmīni or īmīnor 3	iuntor 4	in Imper.	
iar	iāris	or iāre	iātur	P. iāmur,	&c. 4		in the Pres.	Subj.
ērer	ērēris	or ērēre	ērētur	P. ērēmur,	&c. 3		in the Fut.	
				E 3			N. B. And	

N. B. And these make their Participles in iens and iendus 4 as gradiens going, moriens dying, capiendus to be taken, &c.

Q. Which is the second sort?

496. A. Oriri and pōtiri should be of the fourth Conjugation only, but they are declined partly in the third, and partly in the fourth, as those before, orior orēris or orēre, oritur, poterer poterēris, &c.

§. 9. The Declining of Verbs in isse.

Q. Having Conjugated Verbs in re and i, that signify Imperfectly, now tell how Verbs in isse that signify Perfectly are Conjugated?

497. A. Infinite Verbs in isse are made Finite thus, by changing isse into
 S. ī isti it P. imus istis erunt or ēre in the Pret. Perf.
 S. eram ēras erat P. eramur erātis erant in the Preterpluperf.
 S. ero ēris erit P. erimus eritis erint in the Fut. Perf.

N. B. Verbs in isse have no Imperative, for you can't command a thing to have done.

S. erim ēris erit P. erimus eritis erint in the Pret. Perf.
 S. issem isses isset P. issemus issetis isserent in the Preterpluperf.
 S. ero ēris erit P. erimus eritis erint in the Fut. Perf.

N. B. The Fut. Perf. Subj. is the same with the Fut. Perf. Indic.

Q. Give me an Example of a Verb in isse so declined?

498. A. Legisse to have read, is so declined, as thus:

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pret. Perf. S. legi legisti legit AR P. legimus legistis legērunt or legēre
 I have read, thou hast read, &c.

Preterpluperf. S. legēram legēras legērat P. legērāmus atis-ant
 I had then read, thou hadst read, &c.

Fut. Perf. S. legēro legēris legērit P. legērīmus legērītis legērīnt
 I shall have read, thou shalt have read, &c.

2. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pret. Perf. S. si legērim legēris legerit P. legērīmus legērītis legerīnt
 if I have read, if thou, &c.

Preterpluperf. S. cum legēssēm legēssēs-et P. -ēmus-ētis-ent
 when I had read, when thou, &c.

Fut. Perf. S. cum legēro legēris legērit P. legērīmus-ītis-īnt
 when I shall have read and done it, when thou, &c.

So decline amavisse amavi amavisti, &c. amaver am-as-ar, &c.
 docuisse docui docuisti, &c. docueram, &c. docuero, &c. docuerim, &c.
 audiv-isse-i-isti, &c. -eram, &c. -ero, &c. -erim, &c. -issem, &c.
 and all Verbs Infinite in isse.

499. N. B. Cōepisse, odisse, and meminisse having no Imperfects, are only declined thus; but memento remember thou, and mementōte remember ye, are used in the Imperative.

The Declining Esse and Posse.

Q. Have we now done with Conjugating Verbs and learned all?

500. A. There remains yet one Verb *esse* and its Compounds, *potesse* or *posse* (from *potis* able and *esse* to be,) &c. which are declined in a way by themselves, thus;

From *esse* to be, and *posse* to be able, are formed

1. In the Indicative Mood.

Pres. S.	Sum	ēs	est	P. sumus	estis	sunt
	I am	thou art	he is	we are	ye are	they are
	So <i>possum potēs potest</i> P. <i>possumus potestis possunt</i> I am able, &c.					
Pret. Imp. S.	eram	eras	erat	P. eramus	erātis	erant
	I was	thou wast	he was	we were	ye were	they were
	So <i>poteram potēras potērat</i> P. <i>poterāmus, &c.</i> I was able, &c.					
Fut. S.	ero	eris	erit	P. erimus	eritis	erunt
	I shall be	thou —	he —	we shall be	ye —	they shall be
	So <i>potēro potēris potērit</i> P. <i>potēr-imus-itis-unt</i> , I shall be able, &c.					

2. In the Imperative Mood.

S. —	ēs or esto	esto	P. —	este or estōte	sunto
	be thou	let him be		be ye	let them be.

N. B. *Posse* hath no Imperat. for we don't use to bid one be able.

3. In the Subjunctive Mood.

Pres. & Fut. S.	si sim	si sis	si sit	P. si simus	si sitis	si sint
	if I may be, if thou, &c.					
	So <i>si poss-im-is-it</i> P. <i>-imus-itis-int</i> if I be able, &c.					
Pret. Imp. S.	si essem	si esses	si esset	P. si essemus	si essetis	si essent
	if I were if thou wert, &c.					

So *si possem possēs posset* P. *possemus possētis possent*, if I were able, &c.

And thus you have learned to decline all declinable Words.

N. B. In these things the Learner must be so long exercised by daily repetitions, examination, &c. till he can without hesitation give any Word in any Case, Person, Tense, &c. that you shall call for in an hundred instances, and then let him proceed to Sentences, and he will presently do them to admiration.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Sentences and Phrases.

Q. NOW that you have learned the eight sorts of Words, and how to decline Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs and Participles, tell me what is to be done with these Words?

501. A. The use of Words is to make Sayings or Sentences.

Q. What is a Saying or Sentence?

502. A. A Sentence is so many Words as express our meaning so, that he that hears it can understand our mind thereby.

Q. How many Words go to the making of a Sentence?

503. A. 1. Sometime one Word makes a Sentence, as *Ab! Alas! Fie!*

2. Sometimes *two*; as, *Masters teach. Boys learn. Time hastens.*
 3. Some Sentences are made of *three Words*; as, *Life is short, Death will come.*
 4. Some of *four*; as *Goodness alone giveth honour. Diligence makes the Scholar.*
Good Children are dutiful.
 5. Sometimes *five Words* make a Sentence; as, *Idleness keeps fools in Ignorance. Bad Teachers make bad Scholars.*

6. Sometimes *six*, sometimes *seven*, sometimes *eight*, sometimes *nine*, &c.
 Q. If there be but one Word in a Saying, what Word is that?

504. A. If there be but one Word in a Sentence, it is an *Interjection*, for no other Word but it can alone express the meaning of ones mind.

Thus, when we would express that we
 would have one attend, we say *O!* or *Eho!* or *Heus!* *O!* *Ho!* *Soho!*
 would have one come to us, we say, *Ehodum!* or *Heus!* *Soho!*
 would have a thing taken out of our sight, we say, *Apage!* *Out!* *away!*
 would have silence made, we say *St!* or *Au!* *Whist!* *Hush!* *Peace!*
 would shew something to be observed, we say *En!* or *Ecce!* *Lo?* *Behold!*
 are surprized with wonder, we say *vah!* or *Papæ!* *Strange?* *Heigh?*
 account an act bravely done, we say *Eu!* *Euge!* or *Evax!* *O brave!* *Well!*
 account it mean and slight it, we say *Hui!* or *Vah!* or *Phy!* *Fie!* *Pish!*
 are deeply affected, we say *O!* *O!* or *Ah!* *Ah!*
 account the case pitious, we say *Hei!* or *Heu!* or *Eheu!* *Ah!* *Alas!* *Alack!*
 denounce woe to any, we say *Hei!* or *Væ!* *Woe!* *Wailaday!*

505. N. B. So that to express any thought that may be expressed by only an *Interjection*, you may use an *Interjection* alone.

Q. What if there be more Words than one, how must they be put together to make Sentences?

506. A. Every Word is to be joined to some other Word in the Sentence, and to be rightly joined; and these two Words are called a *Phrase*.

Q. What then is a *Phrase*?

507. A. A *Phrase* is two Words put rightly together towards making a Sentence, as the best Speakers have used to do; as,
I am, thou art, he is, not I art, thou is, he am.

I love, thou lovest, he loveth, not I loveth, thou love, he lovest, &c.

Q. How may a Learner know how to put Words rightly together as they did?

508. A. To teach you that, here shall along be set down

I. *Examples* showing how the best Speakers put words together.

II. *Rules* directing you to imitate them.

III. *Exercises* for your imitation of those *Examples* by the direction of these *Rules*.

N. B. And these three shall be full, plain and easy, and in the natural orders so that you shall be taught the first motion in speaking first, and the second second, and the third third, &c. and your way shall be made so clear, and your directions so true, and all impediments so removed, that you cannot fail to make any Sentence right, if you will take heed.

Q. How many such motions are to be made for making any Sentence?

509. A. There are to be made XIII. *Motions*, which will make XIII. *Phrases*.

§. 1. The first Phrase.

Q. Which is the first motion towards making a Sentence?

510. A. The first step is to call on that thing which we speak to, as Father! O Master! Soho Thomas!

Q. Which are the two Words to be put together in this first Phrase?

511. A. The 1. is an Interjection of calling, as O, eho, heus. The 2. is a Substantive of the Vocative Case, as Pater! Domine!

Q. Give me some Examples how the Latins used to put these together?

512. A. As, filia! O daughter! Eho Adāme! Soho Adam! Heus pater! Ho father! anima! O soul! Io puer! Oh Boy! Heus mater! Ho mother!

Q. What is the RULE to direct us to make the like?

513. A. Whensoever any thing is to be called upon, First use an Interjection of calling, O! Io! Eho! Heus! Then put to it the Name of the Thing called upon in the Vocative Case.

Q. Which are the Exercises for Imitation of this Phrase?

514. A.

O Anna!	O Mary!	I. Dec. Pl.	Io silvæ!	O stars!
O Catharina!	O Barbary!		O domīnæ!	O Churches!
O Elizabetha!	O Joan!		O semīnæ!	O Queens!
Heus Thoma!	O Luke!		Heus ancillæ!	Ho girls!

N. B. The Latin Examples are to be turned into English, and the English into Latin.

I. Dec. Sing.	O Abrahāme!	O Benjamin!	I. Dec. Plur.	O Angēli!	O lords!
	O Henrice!	O James!		O cōqui!	O boys!
	O Paule!	O Peter!		O viri!	O priests!
	O Géorgi!	O Son!		O filii!	O minds!
	O puer!	O priest!		O magistri!	O servitors!
	O cœlum!	O temple!	II. Dec. Pl.	O palatia!	O kingdoms!
II. Dec. Sing.	O Daniel!	O Samuel!		O partes!	O mothers!
	O sōl!	O man!		O sorōres!	O brothers!
	O latro!	O thief!		O cives	O Kings!
	O judex!	O leader!	III. Dec. Pl.	O procēres!	O soldiers!
IV. Dec. Sing.	O spiritus!	O spirits!		O facies!	O faces!
	O domus!	O houses!		O res!	O things!
	O magistrātus!	O magistrates!		O dies!	O days!

N. B. And this is the only use of the Voc. Case, to denote the thing called.

§. 2. The Second Phrase.

Q. Having called on the thing to hear us, what is next to be done?

515. A. The next step is to tell what thing is, does, or is done, as, I am, thou lovest, a book is read.

Q. What are the two Words in the second Phrase?

516. A. The first Word is a Substantive of the Nom. Case, as I, thou, a book.

The

The Second is a Verb finite, as *Am, Lovest, Is read.*

Q. *How may I certainly know which Word is to be the Nominative Case?*

517. A. First find out the Verb Finite, and then ask *who is? who does?* or *who suffers?* or *what is? what does?* or *what suffers?* and the Word that answers it is always of the Nominative Case, as *I am*, who is? *I*, that's the N. C. in *Thou lovest*, who loves? *thou*, that's the N. C. in *the Book is read*, what is read? *The book*, that's the Nom. Case.

Q. *Give me some Examples how the Latins used to put these together?*

Sing. 1. Ego sum I am	Ego amo I love	Ego amor I am loved
2. Tu es thou art	Tu amas thou lovest	Tu amaris thou art loved
3. Puer est the boy is	Puer amat the boy lov.	Puer amatur the boy is lov.
Plur. 1. Nos sumus we are	Nos amamus we love	Nos amamur we are loved
2. Vos estis ye are	Vos amatis ye love	Vos amamini ye are loved
3. Pueri sunt boys are	Pueri amant boys love	Pueri amantur boys are lov.

Q. *Why is the Verb to every Nominative Case changed so?*

518. A. Because of whatever Number or Person the Nom. Case is, still the Verb must be put into the same to agree with it, so that

If the N. be { of the Sing. Number, the Verb must be of the Sing. Number too.
of the Plur. Number, the Verb must be of the Plur. Number too.
of the first Person, the Verb must be of the first Person too.
of the second Person, the Verb must be of the second Person too.
of the third Person, the Verb must be of the third Person too.

N.B. 1. { Ego is the Nominative of the first Person Singular.
Nos is the Nominative of the first Person Plural.
2. { Tu is the Nominative of the second Person Singular.
Vos is the Nominative of the second Person Plural.
3. { All other Nom. Cases when spo- Singular if one be meant.
ken of, are of the third Person Plural if more than one.

Q. *Now give me the RULE of the second Phrase?*

519. A. When one is to shew that something is, does, or is done.

1. Put down the Word for that thing in the Nominative Case.

And, 2. Put to it the Verb Finite in the same Number and in the same Person.
Or A Verb Personal agreeth with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.

Q. *Which are the Exercises in Imitation of the Second Phrase?*

520. A.

I. Examples of Verbs signifying Imperfectly.

And, 1. In the first Conjugation in *are.*

In the Present Tense Indicative.

Ego sto	I walk	Ego regno	I breakfast
Tu cubas	Thou standest	Tu jentas	Thou suppest
Avis volat	The bullock lieth	Coquus coenat	The King reigns
Nos ambulamus	We swim	Nos clamamus	We bleat
Vos pugnatis	Ye flee	Vos latratis	Ye cry out
Pisces nant	Bears fight	Agni balant	Dogs bark

In the Præter-Imp. Indicat.

In the Fut. Indicat.

Ego stabam	<i>I was walking</i>	Ego jentabo	<i>I will fight</i>
Tu volabas	<i>Thou wast standing</i>	Tu pugnabis	<i>Thou wilt sin</i>
Taurus cubabat	<i>The owl was flying</i>	Thomas peccabit	<i>George shall breakf.</i>
Nos balabamus	<i>We were lying</i>	Nos regnabimus	<i>We will cry out</i>
Vos nabatis	<i>Ye bleated (ing)</i>	Vos clamabitis	<i>Ye will thunder</i>
Viri ambulabant	<i>Whales were swim-</i>	Nubes tonabunt	<i>Kings shall reign</i>

In the Imperative Mood.

Tu ambula	<i>Lie thou</i>	Tu stato	<i>Fight thou</i>
Anas volato	<i>Let the trout swim</i>	Miles pugnato	<i>Let the coach stand</i>
Vos cubate	<i>Walk ye</i>	Vos crepatote	<i>Reign ye</i>
Salmones nanto	<i>Let ducks flie</i>	Reges regnanto	<i>Let bladders crack</i>

N. B. Examples of the Subjunctive Mood you shall have in the Chapter of Double Sentences, to which they belong.

521. Examples of the Second Conjugation in ere.

In the Present Indicative.

Ego doceo	<i>I dine</i>	Nos ridemus	<i>We teach</i>
Tu vides	<i>Thou bitest</i>	Vos sedetis	<i>Ye see</i>
Puer prander	<i>Peter laughs</i>	Pueri flent	<i>Girls laugh</i>

In the Præter-imperfect Indicative.

Ego prandebam	<i>I was sitting</i>	Nos lugebamus	<i>We were laughing</i>
Tu mordebas	<i>Thou wast weeping</i>	Vos mulgebatis	<i>Ye were spinning</i>
Fur pendeat	<i>The man was dining</i>	Puellæ nebant	<i>Thieves were hanging</i>

In the Future Indicative.

Ego sedebo	<i>I shall see</i>	Nos nebimus	<i>We will teach</i>
Tu docebis	<i>Thou wilt milk</i>	Vos mulgebitis	<i>Ye will spin</i>
Pulex mordebit	<i>The wom. will mourn</i>	Viri prandebunt	<i>Men will sit</i>

In the Imperative Mood.

Tu doce	<i>Laugh thou</i>	Vos sedete	<i>Teach ye</i>
Puer prandeto	<i>Let the flea bite</i>	Puellæ lugento	<i>Let the birds see</i>

522. Examples of the Third Conjug. in ere.

In the Present Indicative.

Ego curro	<i>I go</i>
Tu vadis	<i>Thou runnest</i>
Mare fremir	<i>A river flows</i>
Nos gemimus	<i>We fall</i>
Vos caditis	<i>Ye groan</i>
Rivi fluunt	<i>Seas roar</i>

In the Præter-Imp. Indicat.

Ego ludēbam	<i>I was roaring</i>
Tu currebas	<i>Thou wast singing</i>
Rivus fluebat	<i>The wolf was playing</i>
Nos vivēbamus	<i>We were running</i>
Vos canebaris	<i>Ye were living</i>
Arbores crescebant	<i>Turtles were grown</i>

In the Future of the Imp. Indicat.

Ego vadam	<i>I shall play</i>	Nos cademus	<i>We shall grow</i>
Tu curres	<i>Thou shalt fall</i>	Vos luderis	<i>Ye shall go</i>
Anguis serpet	<i>A river shall flow</i>	Amnes fluent	<i>Snakes shall wriggle</i>

In

In the Imperative.

Tu freme	Play thou	Vos vaditote	Roar ye
Gramen crescito	Let the wave flow	Undæ fluunto	Let cats run

523. Exemples of the Fourth Conjugation.

In the Present of the Imp. Indic.

Ego venio	I prate
Tu is	Thou mutterest
Agna salit	The mole sleeps
Nos garrimus	We go
Vos muticis	Ye come
Talpæ dormiunt	Lambs leap

In the Future of the Imp. Indic.

Ego grunniam	I will roar
Tu rugies	Thou wilt grunt
Vacca mugiet	An horse will neigh
Nos mutiēmus	We will prate
Vos garriētis	Ye will mutter
Equi hinnient	Cows will low

In the Præt-Imperfect. Indicat.

Ego saliebam	I was grunting
Tu dormiebas	Thou wast roaring
Hirundo garriebat	The bear was mule
Nos mutiebamus	We were dancing
Vos rugiebaris	Ye were sleeping
Porci grunniebant	Men were prating

In the Imperative Mood.

Tu muti	Go thou
Sūs grunnito	Let Sam. come
Vos garrite	Sleep ye
Vituli mugiunto	Let bubbles dance

524. §. II. Exemples of the First Conjug. in ari.

In the Present Indic. of the Imp.

Ego amor	I am liked
Tu laudaris	Thou art loved
Fraus damnatur	A letter is formed
Nos probamur	We are tamed
Vos domamini	Ye are praised
Literæ formantur	Cheats are cōdēn'd

In the Future of the Imp. Indic.

Ego laudabor	I will be loved
Tu probabēris	Thou'lt be praised
Idolum damnabitur	A word will be for.
Nos domabimur	We'll be approved
Vos amabimini	Ye will be tamed
Verba formabuntur	Idols will be cond.

In the Præt-Imp. Indicat.

Ego damnābar	I was approved
Tu probabāris	Thou wast loved
Sermo laudabātur	The book was form.
Nos amabamur	We were tamed
Vos domabāmini	Ye were condemned
Libri formabantur	Speech's were prai- (sed

In the Imperative Mood.

Tu laudare	Be thou condemned
Regina amator	Let the Kingdom be tamed
Vos probamini	Be ye praised
Regna domantor	Let Queens be loved

525. Exemples of the Second Conjug. in eri.

In the Present Imp. Indic.

Ego doceor	I am held
Tu tenēris	Thou art moved
Sol movētur	The moon is affrighted
Nos fovemur	We are bitten
Vos mordēmini	Ye are cherished
Animalia terrentur	Boys are taught

In the Future Indicative

Ego mordēbor	I shall be affrighted
Tu terrebēris	Thou shalt be bitten
Penna tenebitur	A rovt shall be taught
Nos fovebimur	We shall be moved
Vos movebimini	Ye shall be cherished
Turbæ docebuntur	Pens shall be held

526. Exemples of the Third Conjugation in i.

In the Present of the Imp. Indic.

In the Præter-Imp. Indicative.

Ego legor	<i>I am sold</i>	Ego emēbar	<i>I was rouled</i>
Tu vendēris	<i>Thou art bought</i>	Tu vendēbāris	<i>Thou wast led</i>
Arca emītur	<i>A book is read</i>	Verbum legēbātur	<i>A coach was drawn</i>
Nos ducimur	<i>We are drawn</i>	Nos trahebāmur	<i>We were bought</i>
Vos volvimini	<i>Ye are led</i>	Vos ducebāmini	<i>Ye were sold</i>
Currus trahuntur	<i>Wheel's are rou'd</i>	Globi volvebantur	<i>Words were read</i>

527. Exemples of the Fourth Conjug. in iri.

Ego audior	<i>I am punished</i>	Ego vinciēbar	<i>I was stricken</i>
Tu punīris	<i>Thou art stricken</i>	Tu feriebāris	<i>Thou wast bound</i>
Fabula finitur	<i>A wound is bound</i>	Corpus puniebatur	<i>A stripe was felt</i>
Nos sentimur	<i>We are heard</i>	Nos audiebāmur	<i>We were ended</i>
Vos ferimini	<i>Ye are sensed</i>	Vos finiebāmini	<i>Ye were heard</i>
Vulnera vinciuntur	<i>Tales are ended</i>	Verbera sentiebantur	<i>Bodies were pun.</i>

428. Exemples of Verbs signifying Perfectly.

1. Verbs in avisse.

In the Præter-Perfect. Indicat.

In the Præter-pluperf. Indicat.

Ego ambulavi	<i>I have barked</i>	Ego naveram	<i>I had walked</i>
Tu erravisti	<i>Thou hast bawled</i>	Tu ambulaveras	<i>Thou hadst flown</i>
Tinca navit	<i>Apart. hath flown</i>	Turtur erraverat	<i>The dog had howl'd</i>
Nos clamavimus	<i>We have walked</i>	Nos volaveramus	<i>We had bawled</i>
Vos latravistis	<i>Ye have strayed</i>	Vos clamaveratis	<i>Ye had swum</i>
Perdices volavērunt	<i>Tench have swum</i>	Canes ululaverant	<i>Turtles had stray'd</i>

529. 2. In evisse.

In the Præter-perf. Indicat.

Ego crēvi	<i>I have wept</i>	Nos nevimus	<i>We have grown</i>
Tu nevisti	<i>Thou hast grown</i>	Vos flevistis	<i>Ye have spun</i>
Samuel flevit	<i>The girl hath spun</i>	Fontes creverunt	<i>Eyes have wept</i>

530. In ivisse.

In the Præter-perf. Indicat.

In the Præter-pluperf. Indicat.

Ego ivi	<i>I have muttered</i>	Ego grunnivēram	<i>I had gone</i>
Tu dormivisti	<i>Thou hast prated</i>	Tu hinniveras	<i>Thou hadst mutter'd</i>
Aus grunnivit	<i>An ear hath heard</i>	Ovis iverat	<i>A ass had roared</i>
Nos mutivimus	<i>We have gone</i>	Nos mutiveramus	<i>We had grunted</i>
Vos garrivistis	<i>Ye have slept</i>	Vos garriveratis	<i>Ye had neighed</i>
Aures audiverunt	<i>Old women grunted</i>	Asini rugiverant	<i>The lords had prated</i>

531. 4. In

531. 4. In nisse.

In the Præter-perf. Indicative.

Ego docui	I have held
Tu monuisti	Thou hast had
Puer habuit	The Father hath advised
Nos tenuimus	We have mingled
Vos corruistis	Ye have taught
Viri miscuerunt	Men have roasted

In the Præter-pl. Ind.

I had advised
Thou hadst taught
The boy had held
We had mingled
Ye had had
Cooks had roasted

532. 5. In isse.

In the Præter-perf. Indicar.

Ego sedi	I have come
Tu venisti	Thou hast dined
Vermis fugit	The house hath tumbled
Nos prandimus	We have nodded
Vos naistis	Ye have sitten
Domus ruerunt	Worms have fled

In the Præter-pl. Ind.

Ego fugeram
Tu sederas
Ver venerat
Nos rueramus
Vos pranderatis
Capita nuerant

533. 6. In isse doubling.

In the Præter-perf. Indicar.

Ego steti	I have run
Tu cucurrissi	Thou hast stood
Vultus cecidit	A thief hath hung
Nos pepedimus	We have sung
Vos cecinistis	Ye have broke wind
Fures pependerunt	Countenances have fell

In the Præter-pl. Ind.

I had hung
Thou hadst run
The sparrow had sung
We had fallen
Ye had broke wind
Feet had stood

534. 7. In fisse.

In the Præter-perf. Indicat.

Ego cessi	I have laughed
Tu mansisti	Thou hast play'd
Pumilio hæsit	A torch hath shined
Nos risimus	We have gone off
Vos lusistis	Ye have abiden
Fæces luxerunt	Dwarfs have stuck

In the Præter-pl. Ind.

Ego riseram	I had stuck
Tu hæseras	Thou hadst abide
Elisa manserat	A candle had shine
Nos cesseramus	We had laughed
Vos luseratis	Ye had gone off
Candelæ luxerant	Fishes had play'd

Q. Is this all that is to be learned about the Second Phrase?

535. A. There are three things yet to be noted about this Second Phrase.

1. Two Nominative Cases Singular, coupled together, speak of more than one; and so being of the Plural Number, must have a Verb Plural.

Samuel & Benjaminus ludunt. Where observe

1. I and another is as much as we the first Person Plural.

2. Thou and another is as much as ye the second Person Plural.

3. He and another is as much as they the third Person Plural. as,

Ego & tu coenamus

I and thou do dine

Ego & Petrus jentamus

I and James do laugh

Tu & porcus grunniebatis

Thou and John were a swearing

Tu & leo rugiebatis

Thou and the ass were a straying

uer & bubo ululabunt
Infer & olor nabunt

The sun and the moon will shine
The thief and the robber will hang

Q. Which is the second thing to be observed here?

536. A. 2. Not only Nouns and Pron. Subst. but whatever denotes that which is, or doth, or is done, is accounted for a Nom. Case to the Verb.

Q. How many such are there?

537. A. Three. 1. The Gerund in *dum* is the Nom. to the Verb.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum*?

538. A. The Gerund in *dum* is the Neut. Gend. of the Participle in *du*; *amandum*, *docendum*; and it signifies that an act must be done; as,

Amandum est

Loving must be

Scribendum erat

There should have been writing

Fugiendum erit

There will be a necessity to flee

There is

There was

There will be

a necessity } to learn
 } to beat
 } to fight

539. 2. The Verb Infinite often tells what is, does, or suffers, and then is the Nomin. to the Verb Finite; as,

Proscere juvat

To try will help

Lavisse nocuit To have play'd dirteth

Mitari placet

To eat will please

Tacuisse puduit To have sworn hurteth

Somnare libet

To drink will like

Fodisse piguit To have slept pleaseth

540. 3. A Verb Infinite, with an Accus. before it, may be the Nom. before the Verb Finite. And so may any Sentence that shews what is, &c. of which you shall see Examples in the next Rule.

Q. Which is the third thing to be observed in the second Phrase?

541. A. 3. Note, that if the Verb be Infinite, the Word that should be of the Nom. must be put into the Accusative Case. And then it is mostly Englished by *that* before it; as, *Angelos vivere patet*, that Angels live is clear.

Qu. What is clear? A. That Angels live; and therefore that's the Nominative Case to *patet*. Qu. What lives? Angels, therefore that's the Accusative before the Verb Infinite.

Lunam peccavisse liquet

That the moon glitters is clear

Gram edisse nocuit

That boys have play'd is plain

Gratum vixisse patet

That girls learn pleaseth

N. B. And thus you have learned to express that something is, does, or suffers.

§. 3. The Third Phrase.

Q. Which is the third step towards making a Latin Sentence?

542. A. The next thing is to express that a thing is such a thing, or made such a thing, or thought, or called such a thing; as, I am a Man. Girl becomes a Woman. Cows are called Cattle.

Q. How did the Latins do this?

543. A. If the Verb of the Second Phrase were

1. A Verb of Being, as *esse* to be, *fore* to be. Or,

2. A Verb of being made, as *fieri* to be made, to become. Or,

3. A Verb of being thought, as *putari*, *estimari*, *haberi*. Or,

4. A

4. A Verb of being called, as vocari, dici, &c.
Then they put another Substantive after the Verb in the same Case that the Substantive before the Verb was in.

Q. Give me EXAMPLES of this third Phrase?

544. A.

Ego sum homo	Arbor habetur planta	Vos vocamini magistri
Tu fies asinus	Nos æstimamur Apostoli	Enses dicuntur arma,

Q. Which is the RULE to teach me to do this?

545. A.

To express that	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{is made} \\ \text{is thought} \\ \text{is called} \end{array} \right\}$	such a thing
such a thing		

First, put down the First Subst. and its Verb, as in the Sec. Phrase.
Then put the Second Subst. after the Verb, in the same Case that the Substantive before it is in.

Or, *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certain Verbs Passives of being thought and called, will have such Case after them as they had before them.

Q. Now give me some imitations of this third Phrase?

546. A.

Ego sum pater	I am a grandfather	Ego eram mater
Tu es filius	Thou art a grandchild	Tu eras soror
Martha est filia	A woman is a mother	Robertus erat frater
Nos sumus avi	We are fathers	Nos eramus virgines
Vos estis nepotes	Ye are sons	Vos eratis puellæ
Mulieres sunt matres	Girls are daughters	Viri erant pueri
Ego ero iudex	I will be a thief	Ego fui magister
Tu eris minister	Thou wilt be a cut-throat	Tu fuisti discipulus
Gulielmus erit fur	The maid will be a Mrs.	Presbyter fuit diaconus
Nos erimus latrones	We will be judges	Nos fuimus proceres
Vos eritis adultæri	Ye will be hogs	Vos fuistis cives
Ancillæ erunt heræ	Scholars will be masters	Duces fuerunt milites

2. Examples of fieri, to become

Morbus fit febris	Meat becomes flesh	Young ones become birds
Puer fiebat vir	Drink became urine	Calves were made bulls
Amor fiet odium	Blood will become milk	Lambs will be made shee

3. Examples of putari, æstimari, haberi.

Ego putabor gigas	Nos habebimur bestia	I am thought an owl
Tu æstimaberis pumilio	Vos æstimabimini bubones	Thou art esteem'd an ass
Capo habebitur gallus	Gallinæ putabuntur olores	A wasp's accounted a

4. Examples of vocari, dici.

Ego vocor umbra	I was called a camel	We are called geese
Tu diceris vipera	Thou wast called an elephant	Cotes were called pigs

N. B. 547. If these Verbs be used infinite, the Word after them must be into the Accus. Case, as the Word before them was. See No. 541. as,
Liquet me esse patrem It is clear that I am a grandfather.

Placet te esse filium

It is pleasing that thou art a grandchild

Pudet me fieri furem

It's shameful that Soldiers have been thieves.

N. B. 1. The reason why the two Subst. are put in the same Case, you will learn in the IX. Phrase. 2. The Nominative Case is no more used in the Latin Tongue but in these two Phrases.

§. IV. The Fourth Phrase.

Q. Which is the Fourth Phrase?

548. A. The Fourth Phrase is to express an *Acting on something*, as, *facere opus*, to do a work; *amare bellum*, to love war; *claudere os*, to shut the mouth.

Q. What two Words make this Fourth Phrase?

549. A. The 1. is a Verb that betokens to *act upon somewhat*?

The 2. is a Subst. in the Accus. Case, that betokens the thing acted on.

Q. It seems then that all Verbs cannot be used in this Phrase?

550. A. No, For no Verbs Neuter, nor Verbs Passive, nor all Verbs Active neither, can have thus an Accusative Case after them.

Q. Tell me which Verbs Active may, and which may not be used in this Phrase.

551. A. A Verb Active betokens to do, and of such there are two sorts.

1. Some so betoken to *act*, that the action passes over on something, and there is something done, or acted upon, as in, *cadere canem*, to smite a dog. The action of *smiting* passes upon the dog: The dog is the thing acted upon, or *smitten*; and such Verbs are called *Transitive*, from *transire* to pass over.

2. But some Verbs Active betoken barely to do, and there is no action said to pass over upon any thing. So *regnare*, *nare*, *repere*. These signify to do, to reign, to swim, to creep, but we say not to reign any thing, to swim, or to creep any thing; and these are called Verbs *Intransitive*.

Now only Verbs Transitive which betoken to *act on something*, can have an Accusative Case after them, according to this Phrase.

Q. Give me some EXAMPLES of this Phrase?

552. A. ———

Deus creavit mundum	The world is the thing created	} And therefore is put in the Accusative Case.
Dominus formavit hominem	Man is the thing formed	
Homo colebat hortum	The garden is the thing tilled	

Q. Give me the RULE of the fourth Phrase?

A. To express an acting on something.

1. Put down a Verb Transitive. And

2. Add to it the Subst. Name of the thing acted upon, in the Acc. Case.

Or, all such Verbs as are Transitives have after them an Accusative Case.

Q. What doth this Rule teach more than I knew before?

553. A. Only to put an Accusative Case after a Verb Transitive.

Q. Give me some EXERCISES for imitation of this?

554. A. ———

Ego orno ædes	I change a garment	Ego arabam agrum
Tu mutas vestes	Thou keepest gowns	Tu plantabas plantam
Ovis format claves	A sheep makes a lamb	Aer necabat herbam
Nos juvamus plebem	We adorn a building	Nos vorabamus pyra
Vos servatis togam	Ye help the rabble	Vos vitabatis vitia
oves creant agnos	Smiths form a key	Apes gustabant thymum

*I shall love the apples
Thou shalt like the cherries
The leaf will hide the grapes
We will kill the locusts
Ye will number the flowers
Tongues will praise the nuts*

*Ego docueram discipulos
Tu sorbueras cerevisiam
Paulus tenuerat poculum
Nos exercueramus artem
Vos arcueratis hostem
Vasa habuerant mel*

*Ego carpsi mala
Tu edisti cerasa
Pediculus suxit sanguinem
Nos bibimus aquam
Vos mandistis panem
Mures roserunt caseum*

*Ego venor cervum
Tu sequeris leporem
Mas tuetur sceminam
Nos ordimur fabulam
Vos meremini laudem
Hædi odorantur hederam*

I smell ivies

Thou lookest to the pease

The hare follows the dog

We deserve honour

Ye begin stories

Cats hunt flies

*Ego turbavi fontem
Tu strangulavisti vermem
Vulpes damnavit uvas
Nos probavimus poma
Vos laudavistis pruna
Rami portaverunt fructus*

*I had supped up the pottage
Thou hadst held the butter
Peter had had the wine
We had taught the Church
Ye had exercised the soldiers
Armies had kept off armies*

*I have eat a cherry
Thou hast drunk wine
The bear hath crop'd an apple
We have sucked waters
Ye have knawed cheeses
Hogs have champed beans*

Ego patiar te

Tu solaberis me

Sara mirabitur se

Nos hortabimur vos

Vos imitabimini nos

Testes verebuntur se

Q. Are only Nouns and Pronouns Substantive the Accusative Case after Verbs Transitive?

555. A. Not only Nouns and Pronouns Substantive, but whatever other word or words betoken the thing done or acted upon, are accounted the Accusative Case to the Verb Transitive.

So 1. A Verb Infinitive is the Accusative Case after the Verb Transitive; as

<i>Ego amo ludere</i>	} where	} to play	} loved	} And therefore			
<i>Tu cupis dormire</i>					} to sleep	} desired	} accounted of the
<i>Mus conatur currere</i>							
<i>Ego didici scribere</i>	<i>I dare to fight</i>			<i>Delphin non vult capi</i>			
<i>Scapha solet nare</i>	<i>Thou usest to bray</i>			<i>Nos experimur scire</i>			
<i>Pulices audent mordere</i>	<i>An animal loves to eat</i>			<i>Pueri debent considerare</i>			

Q. Which is the second thing put after Verbs Transitive as an Accusative Case?

556. A. II. An Infinitive Verb with an Accusative before it according to No. 541. is put oft as an Accus. after a Verb Transitive. As,

<i>Nos scimus leonem rugire</i>	<i>That a lion roars</i>	} is the thing	} known	} and so		
<i>Ego video torrem ardere</i>	<i>That a brand burns</i>				} seen	} the Accusative
<i>Tu negas tubam sonare</i>	<i>That a trumpet sounds</i>					
<i>Ego sentio ignem urere</i>	<i>I think that the King comes</i>					
<i>Tu putas te valere</i>	<i>Thou believest that stones live</i>					
<i>Bubo credit se canere</i>	<i>John saith that he feareth</i>					
<i>Nos scimus vos furere</i>	<i>We feel that live coals burn</i>					
<i>Vos dicitis nos ridere</i>	<i>Ye say that hens prate</i>					
<i>Homines aiunt vapores oriri</i>	<i>Old women think that stars fall</i>					

Ego judico vos dormivisse I have known that play hath harmed
 Tu putas cellam arsisse Thou remembrest that the earth hath quaked
 Petrus jurat se metuisse The man hopes that faults have been hid

557. N. B. The Interjections, En! Ecce! Hem! Proh! and Apage! (which indeed is a Verb) when used Transitive, have an Accusative Case; as, En arcem! Ecce altaria! Hem Davum tibi! Proh fidem! Apage istam salutem!

S. V. The Fifth Phrase.

Q. Which is the Fifth step to be made in making Sentences?

558. A. The fifth Phrase is when we express our thoughts by an Adverb or Preposition added to a Verb: as, To love now, To stay here, &c.

Q. Which then are the two words relating to each other in this Phrase?

559. A. The first is a Verb, as set down by the Second Phrase.

The second is an Adverb or Preposition added to that Verb.

Give me some EXAMPLES.

Q. Num Rex venit?	Q. An tu scribis?	Q. Luduntne pueri?
A. Imo Rex venit	A. Næ ego scribo	A. Pueri quidem ludunt
Rex non venit	Ego haud scribo	Tu ne lude

Q. Give me the Rule of this Phrase?

560. A. When you express your thought by an Adverb or Preposition after a Verb,

1. Set down the Verb according to the foregoing Rules.

2. To it add the Adverb or Preposition.

N. B. So that all that this Rule teaches, is to put an Adverb or Preposition to the Verb.

Give me some IMITATIONS.

Q. Ubi vos habitatis?	Q. Where dwell the tribes?
Ego habito hic	The tribes dwell here
Familia habitat ibi	Families dwell there
Q. Quid usquam manet diu?	Q. What any where lives long?
Umbra manent nusquam	A shadow continues no where
Q. Unde res veniunt?	Q. Whence flit the Schools?
Rixæ veniunt hinc	The Schools flit hence
Schola migravit inde	A quarrel arises thence
Q. Quo vos gradimini?	Q. Whether fly the birds?
Nos gradimur huc	The sparrow flies hither
Q. Quando venit hiems?	Q. When come showers?
Nix cecidit hæri	Showers fell yesterday
Glacies venit dudum	Winter roared long ago
Grando crepavit olim	I saw hail long since
Hiems fremit jam	Snows fall now
Imber venit mox	Frosts will follow straight
Q. An cælum ruit unquam?	Q. Do stars tumble ever?
Humus ardet unquam	A star will never fall
Q. Quoties tu legisti biblia?	Q. How oft have you read Matthew?
Ego legi biblia semel	We have read Matthew once
Susanna legit Lucam bis	The Boys have read Mark twice
Nos erravimus sæpe	We have blotted books often
Tu mentiris semper	Thou wast to play always

Q. Quomodo homines loquuntur?

A. Lucas loquitur temere

Nos loquimur frustra

Turba satur simul

Tu i præ

Ego ibo pone

Q. How do boys play?

A. John plays rashly

James endeavours in vain

Peter and Paul play together

I will go before

Come thou after

§. VI. The Sixth Phrase.

Q. What is the sixth Phrase?

561. A. The Preposition in the former Phrase ever signifies a regard to something: as, If you go before, you go before something; If I come after, I come after something. Now the Sixth Phrase will teach you how rightly to express that thing: as,

Go thou before me

I will come after thee

Q. Which are the two Words relating to each other in this Phrase?

562. A. The first is a Preposition, as set down by the fifth Phrase. The second is the Substantive Name of the thing it points at.

Q. Give me some EXAMPLES to make this plain.

563. A.

Ego eo ad templum

Tu stas ante ostium

Miles jacet intra palatium

Casæ struuntur apud forum

Q. Which is the RULE of the sixth Phrase?

564. A. To express the regards of one thing to another.

I. Put down a Preposition according to the former Rule.

II. To it put the Name of the thing it points at, in the right Case.

Q. What doth this Rule teach new?

565. A. Only to put the Substant. after the Prep. in its right Case.

Q. Which is the right Case after the Preposition?

566. A. 1. After the first 27 Prepositions the Accusative Case } is the

2. After the next 12 the Ablative Case } right

3. After the last 4 sometimes the Accus. and sometimes the Abl. } Case

567. §. I. The first 27 Prepositions. No. 372. have after them an Accusative Case.

1 Cardo stridet ad januam

The keeper lies at the door

Aurora vocat ancillam ad colum

The evening calls boys to bed

2 Bellum geritur adversus hostes

Exercise thou fear towards God

3 Cucumer venditur apud forum

Tables are bought at the Town

4 Tenebræ non migrant ante lucem

Flesh is dressed before the fire

5 Aula patet cis culinam

The kitchen lies behither the hall

6 Turres videntur citra arcem

A castle is seen behither the tower

7 Villæ jacent circum urbem

A wall is put about the fields

8 Pulices saliant circa cameram

A flea leaps about the walls

9 Tu noli offendere contra leges

Faults were made against art

10 Amor exercetur erga parentes

Carry thyself well towards Magistrate

11 Greges pascuntur extra oppidum

Men feed a flock without the walls

12 Sanguis salit intra venas

The veins lurk within the skin

13	Crura ornantur <i>infra</i> genua	The heel is placed beneath the leg
14	Poma sparguntur <i>inter</i> pueros	Divide ye the money among the girls
15	Boves arant <i>juxta</i> pagum	The fishes swim by the mill
16	Pœnæ debentur <i>ob</i> scelera	Boys are beaten for faults
17	Honor est <i>penes</i> Regem	Honours have been with Kings
18	Tu fallis magistrum <i>per</i> ministrum	We deceive the mother by the daughter
	Canes venantur <i>per</i> valles	A dog hunts through the valley
19	Lepus cacavit <i>pone</i> arcam	The doe lurks behind the wood
20	Ego ero apud te <i>post</i> mensem	We will be with you after an hour
21	Herus tribuit potum <i>præter</i> cibū	Masters give bread beside flesh
22	Virtus debet coli <i>propter</i> se	Do thou obey for love
23	Ego legi historiam <i>secundum</i> Marc.	Examples are made according to art
24	Arbor crescit <i>secus</i> callem	A rose grew by the lake
25	Cornua tollunt se <i>supra</i> verticem	The head lifts itself above the horns
26	Grana portantur <i>trans</i> oceanum	Swallows fly over the Sea
27	Gloria manebit <i>ultra</i> vitam	Punishment remains beyond death

568. §. II. The next 12 Prepositions, N°. 373. have an Ablative Case after them.

N. B. Ab before a Vowel, à before a consonant; and just so ex and e.

1	Ego novi te <i>à</i> capite ad calcem	The wall will defend us from the shower
	Panes coquuntur <i>à</i> populo	The head is combed by the maid
2	<i>Ab</i> sque arte si esset nos moreremur	Were it not for you we should play
3	Tu indue pallium <i>cum</i> tunica	We put on the coat with the cloak
4	Mures lingunt butyr. <i>coram</i> coquo	Scholars laugh before the Master
5	Ego duxi uxorem <i>clam</i> Patre	Wives are taken unknown to Fathers
6	Murmur auditur <i>de</i> luco	We hear murmurs out of the wood
	Mulieres garriunt <i>de</i> supellestile	A woman will prate of a goose
7	Nihil fit <i>ex</i> nihilo	Glasses may be made of ashes
8	Tu noli meiere <i>palam</i> populo	Do not thou pray before the rabble
9	Balanæ agunt haleces <i>præ</i> se	A wolf drives the sheep before him
	Femora tremunt <i>præ</i> timore	The heart leaps for joy
10	Gentes colunt imaginem <i>pro</i> Deo	You count an ounce for a pound
11	Schola non regitur <i>sine</i> cura	Schools can't be ruled without a Master
12	Vos odistis scelera <i>verbo</i> tenui	Cover the breast up to the neck.

569. §. III. These four Prepositions, In, sub, super, and subter, when they denote motion into or towards a thing, have an Accusative Case, otherwise an Ablative.

1	Tu divide syllabam <i>in</i> literas	We divide words into syllables
	Reges solent sedere <i>in</i> throno	Jewels use to be put in a crown
2	Mappa cecidit <i>sub</i> cathedram	The knives are fallen down under the
	Culter jacet <i>sub</i> disco	The d shes lie under the napkins [table
3	Vermis nascitur <i>subter</i> terra	Worms live under ground
	Vulpes current <i>subter</i> collem	Fishes run in under banks
4	Tu non debes cubare <i>super</i> herum	The master sits above the mistress
	Faber loquitur <i>super</i> instrumentis	Women talk about the wheel

Q. Is there any thing yet to be noted about this Sixth Phrase?

570. A. Note. 1. That the Acculative of the Gerund in *Dum* may be used after *Ad, Ante, Inter, Ob, Propter*; as,
Exercitus alicur ad vincendum hostes *Horses rave before taming*
Nos lambimus jus inter edendum *Cry not out in dining time*
Ego veni propter defendendum te *You came for to punish us*

571. Note 2. That the Ablative Case of the Gerund in *Dum* may be used after *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro*; as,

Pueri terrentur à discendo *Dogs will not be frightened from barking*
Vos facitis verba de lavando *Ye make delays about painting*
Pœnæ oriuntur ex temere agendo *Praise will arise from studying*

572. Note. 3. That the natural place of the Prepos. is next before its Case.

But 1. Sometimes the Preposition is set before the Verb and compound-
 ed with it. As.

Aves adeunt nidos, i. e. eunt ad *The Bishop goes to the Church*
Dux anteit milites, i. e. it ante *Leaders will go before the Army*
Ego detrudo navem saxo *Ships are thrust from the stones*

573. N. B. *Cum* is set after *me, te, se, quî, nobis, vobis, quibus*.
Quicum vos cupitis vivere? *With whom dost thou desire to play?*
Ego cupio vivere tecum *Wilt thou dine with me?*
Tu speras ambulare mecum *The Scholars did breakfast with us*

§. VII. The Seventh Phrase.

Q. Which is the Seventh Phrase?

574. A. The Seventh Phrase is to shew that what is, does, or is done, *is*,
does, or is done to or for something, that is, to its use, gain or loss.

Q. Which then are the two Words that make this Phrase?

575. A. The first is a Verb set down by the second Phrase.

The second is a Substantive of the Dative Case; as, *I write for you.*

N. B. Here the English before the Substantive use *to* or *for* according
 to the Sixth Phrase. But in Latin they use a Dative Case.

Q. Give me some EXAMPLES of this?

576. A.

Locus fuit consilio | *Tu fregisti nuces simiæ* | *Nux datur simiis*
Pax erit ecclesiæ | *Anna servat baccas sibi* | *Buccæ servantur vobis*

Q. Which is the RULE of the Seventh Phrase?

577. A. When you are to express that something *is, does, or is done*
to or for a thing, i. e. to its gain or loss.

I. Put down the Verb according to the Second Phrase.

II. Add to it the name of that thing in the Dative Case.

Or, All manner of Verbs put *Acquisitively* will have a Dative Case.

Q. What mean you by Verbs put *Acquisitively*?

578. A. Then is a Verb put *Acquisitively*, when by it is expressed that
 some good or bad is *acquired, or got to or for something.*

Q. What doth this Rule teach you more than you learned before?

579. A. Only to put a Dative Case to a Verb put *Acquisitively*?

Q. Give me some IMITATIONS of the Seventh Phrase?

580. A.

Ego

Ego pandam fenestram muscis	Do not thou open the windows to the wind
Ancilla molit frugem familiæ	Mules grind peas for the men-servants
Locusta quærit sibi cibum	Locusts seek to themselves dew
Vos semper cedite parentibus	Parents do not give way to sons
Fraudes non pariunt homini laudem	Deceit brings glory to no body
Boves arant agros hominibus	A bullock plows a field for the King
Labores augentur discipulis	Labour is increased to the Master
Juga promuntur tauris	A yoke shall be brought out for cows
Pecunia numeratur Diacono	I will number the ounces to the Bishop

581. N. B. 1. To is oft left out in English as easily understood; as,
Give me the Cup, for to me You answer them nothing

I sent the Doctor a guinea I wrote you a Letter

We have caught you a bird, i. e. for you I will tell the Master this

582. N. B. 2. These following have a Dative, though the English of them seems to be Transitive, because to cannot be well supplied.

Civitas credit Magistratibus Magistrates believe the Citizens

Magistratus fidunt Civitati Cities trust the Magistrates

Ecclesia faveret Episcopo. The Bishops favour the Churches.

So Studere, nocere, mederi, obedire, parcere, &c. have a Dat.

583. N. B. 3. The Interjections En, ecce, hem, hei, væ, are sometimes put Acquisitively, for Verbs with their Nominative, and have a Dative Case.

Hem tibi Petrum Hei mihi Lo a stable for horses

En altaria soli Væ vobis Behold a den for lions

Ecce templum Lunæ Here's John for you Alas for us

§. VIII. The Eighth Phrase.

Q. What is the Eighth Phrase to express?

584. A. The Eighth Phrase is to express that one thing is the thing of another; as, The Book of the Master.

Q. Which are the two words related to each other in this Phrase?

585. A. The First is a Substantive of any Case as set down by any of the former Rules.

The second is also a Substantive of the Genitive Case, telling who's or of what the other thing is.

N. B. In English either we put the Preposition of before the latter Substantive by the sixth Phrase, or put es or 's after it; and set it before the other; as, The Book of the Master; or, The Master's Book: The Peace of the Church, or The Church's Peace.

But in Latin the Genitive Case is designed to signify the same.

Q. Give me some EXAMPLES of the Eighth Phrase?

586. A. A Genitive is thus added to the Substantive:

Of the First Ph. O stella cœli. Heus fili Regina.

Of the Second Ph. Pars maris ferver. Jecur bestiarum voratur.

Of the Third Ph. Ego sum membrum Christi. Tu es dux scholæ

Of the Fourth Ph. An tu legisti epistolas Pauli? Tu tenes caudam asini.

Of the Sixth Ph. Canes cubant ad ostium domus. Ros stat in vertice rosæ.

Of the Seventh Ph. Nos damus gloriam Domino mundi.

Q. Now give me the RULE to direct me to make the like?

587. A. To shew a thing to be the thing of another thing.

I. Put down a Substantive according to the former Rules.

II. Add to it the second Substantive in the Genitive Case.

Or, When two Substantives come together, the latter shall be in the Genitive Case, if the one signify the thing of the other.

Q. What doth this Rule add to what I have learned before?

588. A. To put to a former Substantive another in the Genitive Case.

Q. Give me some matter for IMITATION.

589. A. 1. A Genitive put to the Substantive of each Phrase.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. O duces populi | O tongue of Angels |
| O cives Londini | O Sons of the Church |
| 2. Cura juris decet hominem | The care of works adorns the mind |
| Preces fidei valent apud Deum | The prayers of hope drive away sorrow |
| 3. Nomen est signum rei | Words are the names of things |
| Horæ sunt partes diæ | A day is a part of a month |
| 4. Mors tollit gaudia sensûs | Joys take away the dread of death |
| Palatum sentit saporem fellis | The dug hath plenty of milk |
| 6. Ego accuso te de crimine luxûs | Thou accusest me of the crime of anger |
| Adamas micat inter lapides litôris | Diamonds glitter among jewels of the crown |
| Sudor fluit per canales cutis | Blood will flow through a vein of the foot |
| 7. Tu ne fide auxilio hostis | We do not trust to the help of a fly |
| Tu dic laudes Domino ætheris | Sing thou praise to the Lord of life |
| 590. N. B. 1. Seldom the Verb Infinite is the Genitive Case; as, | |
| Tempus est solvere colla equorum | It is not time to lose the School |
| Est tibi studium tueri arcem | We have a desire to sow the garden |
| 591. N. B. 2. But mostly the Genit. of the Gerund in dum is thus put; as, | |
| Odium discendi cepit vos | Boys show an hatred of knowing |
| Tu facito finem ludendi | The end of sinning is death |
| Nunquam fuit mihi otium scribendi | Is there not leisure to plant? |

§. IX. The Ninth Phrase.

Q. Which is the ninth motion to be made towards making a Sentence?

592. A. Sometimes the Substantive in the former Rules doth not sufficiently express the thing meant by it, and then there is need to add another Substantive which may more fully declare and explain it; and this is the Ninth Phrase.

Q. Which then are the two words of the Ninth Phrase?

593. A. The first is a Substantive set down by one of the former Rules. The second is another Substantive denoting the same thing added to it.

Q. Give me some EXAMPLES to make this plain?

594. A. Thus a second Substantive is added to the Substantive.

Of the First Ph. O Rex Carole. He that calls the King, calls Charles.

Of the Second Ph. Rex Carolus regnat. If the King reigns, Charles reigns.

Of the Third Ph. Ille est Rex Carolus. If he be King, he is Charles.

Of the Fourth Ph. Amo regem Carolum. If I love the King, I love Charles.

Of the Sixth Ph. Ego loquor de Rege Carolo. If I speak of the King, I speak of Charles.

of the Seventh Ph. Tu pare Regi Carolo. If you obey the King, you obey Charles
 of the Eighth Ph. Ego vidi thronum Regis Caroli. The throne of the King
 is the throne of Charles.

And therefore the latter Substantive is still put in the same Case that the
 former was in. N. B. So that the first Substantive's right Case must be known
 before this Phrase can be used; and therefore this Phrase is the Ninth.

Q. Give me the RULE of the Ninth Phrase?

595. A. To shew what thing a thing is.

I. Set down the first Substantive according as the former Rules direct.

II. Put to it another Subst. denoting the same thing in the same Case.

Or, Two Substantives denoting one thing shall be put both in one Case.

Q. Give me some IMITATIONS?

596. A. ———

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. O Domine Deus, tu bea ecclesiam | O father Adam, regard thou God |
| O Jesu Christe, tu fove populum | O wife Eve, follow thou virtue |
| 2. Dominus Magister verat garrere | The Gent. the Mistress forbids to rove |
| Domina Hera vellit pisa | The Ladies, the Mistresses pluck Roses |
| 3. Malus est arbor | Apple Trees are trees |
| Ador putatur far | Salt is thought a mineral |
| N. B. And here you see the reason why in the 3d Phrase the second Subst. is
put into the same Case with the first, because one is said to be the other. | |
| 4. Ego legebam Paulum Apostolum | I was hearing Henry the Bishop |
| Tu seris granum semen frugis | We sow grains the seeds of wheat |
| 6. Tu rogas de bibliis lege vitæ | We speak of the bible the word of God |
| Tu cave à Diabolo hoste animæ | Cast an eye to the skie the place of stars |
| 7. Tu funde preces Deo Regi | Thou gavest a reward to the Lord Judge |
| Ego misi præmium Joanni fratri | Spare thou the Soul the temple of God |
| 8. Maria fuit filia Regis Henrici | Charles was the son of King Charles |
| Cives sunt gloria urbis Londini | Lo the end of vices the diseases of souls? |

§. X. The Tenth Phrase.

Q. What is the Tenth Phrase?

597. A. When we are to express that the thing mentioned by any Sub-
 stantive of the foregoing Rules is such or such, then we put to it an Adje-
 ctive; as, a man is good or bad, wise or foolish, and this is the Tenth Phrase.

Q. Which then are the two words of the Tenth Phrase?

598. A. The First is a Substantive of any Case, put by a former Rule
 The Second is an Adjective added to that Substantive.

Q. Give me some EXAMPLES of this?

599. A. Exemples where an Adjective is joined to that Substantive of

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------------------|---------|------------------------|
| 1. Ph. | Sing. { | O Domine bone | Plur. { | O Domini boni. |
| | | O Domina bona | | O Dominae bonæ |
| | | O pomum bonum | | O Poma bona |
| 2. Ph. | | Dominus bonus amatur | | Domini boni coluntur |
| | | Domina bona laudatur | | Dominae bonæ quærantur |
| | | Pomum bonum voratur | | Poma bona eduntur |

4. Ph. Ego optavi Dominum bonum Ego invito Dominos bonos
 Tu speravisti Dominam bonam Tu vocas Dominas bonas
 Mus quæsitivum pomum bonum Sus quærit poma bona
6. Ph. { mori pro Domino bono Nemo queritur de Dominis bonis
 Quis { lugere cum Domina bona Ædes ornantur à Dominis bonis
 vult { prandere sine pomo bono Corpora aluntur à pomis bonis.
7. Ph. Ego placeo Domino bono Quis nolit cedere Dominis bonis
 Tu noces Domina bonæ Tu deles maculas Dominis bonis
 Natura dat saporem pomo bono Dentes non parcut pomis bonis
8. Ph. Ego credo verbis Domini boni Non est { Dominorum bonorum
 Tu verris pallium Domina bonæ nobis { Dominarum bonarum
 Nasus sentit odorem pomi boni copia { Pomorum bonorum

N. B. Where all along you see the Adject. is put into the same Gender and the same Case, and the same Number that the Substantive is of.

2. Therefore the Rule of the Adject. is not to be taught till the right Case of the Subst. be known, and that was not before now.

Q. Give me the RULE of the Tenth Phrase?

600. A. To shew a thing to be such or such.

I. Put down the Subst. name of that thing by the former Rules.

II. And to it add the Adj. in the same Case, same Gender, and Number.

Or, The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle, shall agree with its Substantive in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Give me some IMITATIONS for exercise?

601. A. ———

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| O Deus æterne, tu semper manes | O eternal Angels, ye ever abide |
| O fortuna mala, tu lædis homines | O evil spirits, ye hurt souls |
| O omnes nationes, ne este brutæ | O every Nation, fear thou wars |
| Homines juvenes spernunt senes | An old man scorneth a young man |
| N. B. Sometimes there comes a Verb between them, and still they agree. | |
| Sepia solet esse nigra | We see that ink is black |
| Papyrus debet esse alba | we know that Paper ought to be white |
| Maturæ olivæ sunt gratæ | A ripe olive is acceptable |
| Filum novum sarcit pannum veterem | New threads patch old clothes |
| Linea recta secat lineam curvam | A crooked line cuts a straight line |
| Res dubiæ movent mentem fortem | A dubious matter moves stout minds |
| Sclopus pellit pilam gravem | Guns will send forth heavy bullets |
| Tunica longa verrit humum | Long coats sweep the streets |
| Æcer miles haud metuit necem | Death frights not a brave soldier |
| Frons blanda arguit gaudium | Joy makes a bl the forehead |
| Solus homo est animal nudum | Only men are naked animals |
| Leo habet vim miram | There is wonderful force in a lion |
| Fama vana turbat civitatem | Vain fables trouble cities |
| Toga parva non est onus magnum | Small gowns are not great burdens |
| Q. Quot sunt res in natura rerum? | Q. How many things are there here? |
| R. Unus est maximus Deus | A. There is one Queen in a Kingdom |
| Sexus animalium sunt duo | The parts of the bible are two |
| Tres sunt testes in coelo alto | The King governs three Kingdoms |

Part

Partes anni sunt quatuor
 Densus animalis sunt quinque
 Centum anni dicuntur seculum
 Ambæ manus jam sunt lassæ
 Leo est rex bestiarum ferarum
 Q. Quorū discipulus es tu?
 R. Ego sum discipulus primus
 Joannes est secundus
 Robertus heri erat tertius
 Nonā hora invitat ad jentaculum

The sides of a Church are four
 There are five fingers on one hand
 An age holds an hundred years
 Both feet are now tired
 A sheep is the meat of a wild beast
 Q. Of what number am I?
 A. Thou art the first gir!
 Martha ought to be second
 Betty deserves to be third
 Breakfasts are taken at the ninth hour

602. N. B. When in English we by this Rule use an Adjective with am, the Latin oft expresses both by one Verb; as,

am able	Ego possum	I am well, strong	Ego valeo	See the Verbs Neuter
am cold	Ego frigeo	I am silent	Ego fileo	
am hot	Ego caleo	I am glad	Ego gaudeo	

603. §. II. The Pronouns Adjective.

Quis homo potest secare filices?
 Ille locus est profanus
 Hæc charta non est pura
 Idem folium habet florem dulcem
 Quædam spatia sunt augusta
 In hac stirpe non est frons ulla
 Q. Utram genam cupis fricare?
 R. Neutrum genu est claudum
 Altera gena erit fricanda
 Q. Cujus est hic culter?
 R. Tu scis hunc cultrum esse meum
 Illa fax non potest esse tua

What knives can cut pumices?
 Those places are prophane
 These papers are not pure
 The same leaves have sweet flowers
 Some altars are large
 In these flocks there are not any leaves
 Which hand do you desire to scratch?
 Neither hand hath been sound
 I see the other hand lame
 Whose Knives judge ye these to be?
 I think that that torch is mine
 All those knives are yours

604. §. III. The Participles Adjective.

1. In *ans*, *ens*, or *iens*, being or doing.

Pater amans habet amantem filium
 Nos audivimus magistrum docentem

Loving fathers have loving sons
 The Master saw us learning

2. In *andus*, *endus*, or *iendus*, to be done, that ought to be done.

Bonus puer est laudandus
 Tu negas pulicem esse prendendum

Good girls are to be praised
 I deny that moles are to be caught

3. In *urus*, about to be, or about to do.

Ego sum iturus in scholam
 Nos sumus pransuri apud te

We are about to go into the town
 Ye are to sup with me

4. In *tus* or *sus*. In English in *d*, *t* or *n*, done already, or being done, or having done, or having been done.

Homō doctus terit multos libros
 Lyra audita solatur animum

Learned men wear away many papers
 The sound of harps heard is sweet.

605. How to make the Verb in *i* signifie Perfectly.

N. B. To make a Verb in *i* signifie Perfectly, you must use the Participle in *tus*, *sus* or *xus*, with the Verb *esse*; as,

Amari

Amari to be loved,	amatus esse or fuisse to have been loved.
Doceri to be taught,	doctus esse or fuisse to have been taught.
Legi to be read,	lectus esse or fuisse to have been read.
Audiri to be heard,	auditus esse or fuisse to have been heard.

Præterperfect Tense

Præterplup. Tense.

Ego amatus sum	I have been liked	Ego habitus eram
Tu probatus es	Thou hast been esteemed	Tu doctus eras
Arbor plantata est	A Port has been shut	Litera lecta erat
Nos nati fuimus	We have been frighted	Nos visi eramus
Vos petiti fuistis	Ye have been planted	Vos capti eratis
Portæ clausæ fuērunt	Laws have been made	Templa structa erant
Future Perf. Ego amatus ero vel fuero I shall have been loved, &c.		

606. So in Verbs Deponents signifying Actively.

Loqui to speak,	Locutus esse or fuisse to have or had spoken.
Labi to slip,	Lapsus esse or fuisse to have or had slipped.
Mirari to wonder,	Miratus esse or fuisse to have or had wondered.

Præterperfect.

Præterplup.

Ego locutus sum	I have endeavoured	Ego gressus fueram
Tu miratus es	Thou hast slipped	Tu missus fueras
Coquus mentitus est	The Sun has risen	Minister meditatus fuerat
Nos lapsi sumus	We have lyed	Nos fati fueramus
Vos conati estis	Ye have wondred	Vos fassi fueratis
Stellæ ortæ sunt	Apes have spoken	Episcopi precati fuerant

§. XI. The Eleventh Phrase.

Q. Which is the Eleventh Phrase?

607. A. As Adv. and Prep. are joyned to Verbs by the V. Phrase, so may they be to Adject. or Adverbs; as, *A man very good.*

Q. Which are the two words in this Phrase?

608. A. The I. is an Adject. or Subst. or Adverb set down by the former Rules, the II. is an Adverb or Preposition added to it.

N. B. So that all that you learn by the Eleventh Phrase is to put an Adverb or Preposition to some word going before.

Q. Give me the EXAMPLES of this?

609. A. ———

Salix est arbor haud alta	Tu habes uxorem vix sanam
Senes sunt bis pueri	Nemo vivit liber à curis

Q. Which is the RULE of the Eleventh Phrase?

610. A. As Adverbs and Prepositions are joined to Verbs, so are they to Adjectives, Substantives and Adverbs; as,

Pauci pueri sunt semper læti	Few wives are always mild
Omnes fere sunt sobrii	Almost all Churches are large
Tu habes statrem vix virum	Be not cruel towards any animal
Bos jacet fessus de via	Dogs are fierce against bears
Quercus stat procul à stabulo	The stable stood far from the oak

§. XII. The Twelfth Phrase.

Q. Let us see now the twelfth step towards making a Sentence?

611. A. The twelfth Phrase is just like the seventh, and is used when we are to express that a thing is *such* or *such to* or *for* any thing; as, *A child is dear to the Father. Learning is useful to boys.*

Q. Which are the two words in the Twelfth Phrase?

612. A. The I. is an Adject. set down by the tenth Rule.
The II. is a Subst. of the Dative Case added to it.

Q. What doth this teach more than I knew before?

A. Only to put a Dative after an Adjective put Acquisitively;

Q. Give me the EXAMPLES?

613. A. ———

Puer est charus parenti

Literæ sunt utiles pueris

Hordeum habetur gratum suibus

Labores sunt molesti corpori

Q. Give me the RULE.

614. A. When you express that a thing is *such* or *such to* or *for* another;

I. Put down the Adjective according to the Tenth Rule.

II. Put to it the Substantive name of that thing in the Dative Case.

Or, Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. require a Dative Case? as,

Christus est bonus animæ piæ

Iesus erit similis amanti patri

Vir pius non est dissimilis filio

Libra est par duodecem uncis

Tuffis non est levis pueris

Savi viri sunt mites nemini

An tu putas hostem amicum hosti?

Publica res est communis omnibus

Rex habet hortum proprium sibi

Thunderbolts are not good to men

Devils are like to roaring lions

They are not unlike to fierce serpents

Twelve ounces are equal to a pound

The plague is no light thing to us

A mild man is cruel to none

Can enemies be friendly to enemies?

Publick things are common to each one

Kings have thrones proper to them.

§. XIII. The Thirteenth Phrase.

Q. What is the Thirteenth and last Phrase?

615. A. The thirteenth Phrase is like the eighth, and is when an Adject. hath after it a Genitive Case; as, *A man greedy of money.*

Q. Which then are the two words related to one another here?

616. A. The I. is an Adject. set down by the Tenth Rule.

The II. is a Subst. of the Genitive Case put to it; as,

Milites debent esse gnari armorum. Hic puer est rudis literarum.

Q. What Adjectives are they that govern a Genitive Case?

617. A. Not all Adject. have a Gen. Case, but only those that signifie;

1. { Able, as, potis, compos, potens, Able. Patiens able to bear
or Unable, as, impos, impotens, unable. Impatiens unable to bear.

2. { Knowing, as, certus, doctus, peritus, skilful. Memor mindful.
or Ignorant, as, incertus, indoctus, imperitus, immemor, rudis.

3. { Desirous, as, amans, avārus, greedy. Cupidus, covetous.
or Regardless, as, largus, negligens, negligent. Prodigus prodigal.

Q. Now give me the RULE of the Thirteenth Phrase?

618. A.

618. A. To declare } Able or } { Knowing } { Desirous or } of any
that any thing is } Unable } { or Ignorant } { Regardless } thing,

I. Put down the Adjective according to the Tenth Phrase.

And II. to it put the Subst. in the Genitive Case;

Or, Adjectives that signifie Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Ignorance, and such like, require a Genitive Case; as,

Vir ebrius non est compos mentis Sober men are masters of themselves

Mulier lasciva est impos animi Wanton women are not mistresses of their heart

Verus Deus est potens ventorum False Gods have not power of thunder

Sævi heri sunt impotentes iræ Foolish mothers can't manage their love

Tua filia est certa eundi No man can be sure of living

Ego video te esse doctum pilæ Boys ought not to be skill'd at dice

Duces debent esse periti belli The Master is a skilful user of the har

Nos debemus vivere memores mortis Ye ought to be mindful of virtue

Homines vivunt immemores officii Be not unmindful of the last hour

Vir amans vini est prodigus nummi Men lovers of ale are lavish of gold

Tu es cupidus novarum rerum Ye are covetous of little things

Mr. And thus you have seen the thirteen Phrases and their Rules, by which Words are put rightly together to make Sentences.

Sch. Are these thirteen sufficient to guide one in making any Sentence?

619. A. They are sufficient, and comprehend all the ways of putting words to words aright in the Latin Tongue. Only observe,

620. N. B. That some Verbs Neuter and Passive, and some Adjectives, have after them a Verb Infinite not yet accounted for; as,

Ego videor videre stellam cadentem We seem to hear trumpets sounding

Tympanum dicitur dare sonum Drums are said to make a noise

Quis homo potest arcere fulmina We cannot feel spirits

Pueri gaudent rangere iræna Girls rejoice to trim up the head

Senes non putantur apti regi Young men are apt to be deceived

But of these an account shall be given in the next Book.

Chap. XVII. Three sorts of Simple Sentences.

Q. HOW many of these Phrases go to make one Sentence?

621. A. Sometimes one; as, Ego sto. Tu cubas. Supellex emitur

2. Sometimes two; as, O Thoma, tu garris. Homo portat pondus.

3. Sometimes three; as, O Jesu, tu serva nos. Magnum epulum fit nobis

4. Sometimes four; as, Fœmina bona est rara avis.

5. Sometimes five; as Stultus homo vix implevit ventrem exilem.

6. Sometimes six; as, Omnis familia non potest dormire in uno lecto.

7. Sometimes seven; as, Vasta poma non vorantur ab hominibus sanæ mentis

8. Sometimes eight; as, Ecclesia exercitus Jesu Christi debet pugnare contra hostem Diabolum, &c.

Q. How many sorts of Sentences are there?

622. A. A Sentence is either single or compounded.

Q. What is a single or simple Sentence?

623. A. That which hath but one Verb Finite in it; as;

- Man's age is short
 Ætas hominis est brevis
 Follow thou the guide
 Tu sequere ducem
 What man condemns himself?
 Quis homo damnat seipsum?
- Man's age is not short
 Ætas hominis non est brevis
 Follow not thou the guide
 Tu ne sequere ducem
 What man condemns not himself?
 Quis homo non damnat seipsum;
624. N. B. Where you see, I. That every single sentence is either Affirma-
 tive, as Age is short; or Negative, as Age is not short.
 II. That the English put their Negative Particle not, after the Verb Fi-
 nite, but the Latins put theirs, non, haud, ne, before it.
- Q. How many sorts of simple Sentences are there?
 625. A. Of simple Sentences there be three sorts: 1. An Interrogative
 Sentence. 2. An Assertive Sentence. 3. An Imperative Sentence.
- Q. What is an Interrogative Sentence?
 626. A. An interrogative Sentence is that by which a Quest. is asked; as;
 Quid est lacryma? What is the name of an horse?
 Quem hominem vocas tu? Which horse can you manage?
 Quale instrumentum est fistula? What instruments are pipes?
- Q. What is an Assertive Sentence?
 627. A. An Assertive Sentence is that wherein it is asserted that some-
 what is or is not, doth or doth not, suffers or suffers not; as,
 Fumus non est gratus oculis The eyes cannot bear smoke
 Æstas venit ante autumnum Autumn will come after summer
 Pulvis non seritur pro semine Men sow not jewels for seeds
- Q. What is an Imperative Sentence?
 628. A. An Imperative Sentence is that wherein it is laid upon some-
 what to be or not to be; to do or not to do, &c. as,
 Tu esto vir sobrius Be ye sober men
 Vos ne este barbari Let a woman keep her self chaste
 Puer servato se castum Let a sparrow be roasted
629. N. B. I. Interrogative and Assertive Sentences are made by the Indic-
 Mood; but Imperative Sentences are made by the Imperative.
630. II. In Interrog. and Imperat. Sentences the English set the Nom. (un-
 less its self be the Interrogative) after the Verb Finite, but the Latins either
 before or after.
631. III. Interrogative and Assertive Sentences are denied by non, haud,
 &c. but Imperative by ne.
632. IV. Interrogative Sentences have this mark (?) written after them,
 and Assertive and Imperative this (!) See all this in the former Examples.

CHAP. XVIII. Of Compound Double Sentences.

- What is a Compound Sentence?
 633. A. When two single Sentences are joined together by
 some Cople or Tye, they are called a Compound Sentence.
 So then in the Compound Sentence there is,
 I. One single Sentence; as, Life is short.
 II. Another single Sentence after it: as, Art is long.
 III. Between these two a Cople is put to tie them together; as,

Life

Life is short, and art is long.

Vita est brevis, & ars est longa.

Life is short, but art is long.

Vita est brevis, sed ars est longa.

634. N. B. *After the first Sentence this mark (,) is to be written.*

Q. *What Words may be the Coples to join two Sentences together?*

635. A. There are three sorts of Words which are Coples.

I. A relative Word, which rehearseth and fetcheth over a foregoing Substantive again; as, *Who, which, that, Qui, quæ, quod.*

II. A comparative Word whereby two things are compared together; as, *Tantus, quantus; talis, qualis; tot, quot; tam, quam; ita, ut; &c.*

III. A Conjunction; as, *Et, que, quoque, sed, vero, &c.*

636. N. B. I. Sometimes there is in the first Sentence a Word relating to the Cople, and putting us in mind to expect it; as, both *life is short, and art is long.*

Thus ille relates to qui, tantus to quantus, tam to quam, & to &, neque to neque, aut to aut, quamvis to tamen, as you shall see.

637. II. The natural place of the Cople is between the two Sentences copled, and it is seldom removed thence; but,

1. *Quidem* is set after the first Word of its Sentence.

2. *Quoque, autem, vero, enim,* after the first Word of the second Sentence.

3. *Que, ne* and *ve* are moreover adjoined to that first Word, as you shall see.

638. I. Examples wherein the Relative is the Cople.

Miser est ille homo, qui homo jacet æger sub sepe. 2. Ph.

Wretched are the men, which men lie sick under hedges.

Felices sunt mulieres, quas mulieres dolores non premunt. 4. Ph.

Happy is that woman, which woman grief does not press.

Nos serimus grana adoris, quæ grana aves vorant. 5. Ph.

Servants sew the garments, which garments Kings put on.

Biblia sunt liber Dei, præ quo libro cæteri libri debent sperni. 6. Ph.

The Bible is the word of God, in which word we read our duty.

Pueri fiunt hebetes, quibus pueris non licet ludere. 7. Ph.

The boy becomes dull, to which boy no play is given.

Vir datus est Mariæ, cujus viri nomen erat Josephus. 8. Ph.

A wife was given to Joseph, which wife's name was Mary.

Judex non debet plectere homines, antequam peccaverint.

We cannot hear your words, before that you speak them.

Hic annus est secundus, postquam nos cœpimus discere.

I shall think my self wretched, after that you shall die.

639. Examples of a Comparative Cople.

Tantus Rex est Carolus, quantus Rex nemo fuit.

So big men were the giants, as so big no body now is.

Emi hodie talem equum, qualem equum tu nunquam vendidisti.

I heard to day such a sermon, as you never heard in your life.

Tot erant Apostoli, quot erant Tribus Israelis.

So many Ministers ought to be, as there are Churches.

Tam dulce est Saccharum, quam amarum est fel.

So pious was Abel, as Cain was impious.

Solomon fuit sapientior, quam alii reges sunt.

The giants were greater than other men now are.

640. Examples where Conjunctions are Coples.

Visne tu spuer, an non vis? Will ye play, or will ye not?

Sinistra manus gerit scutum, & dextra manus tenet gladium.

Old men do die, and young men get their riches.

Vita nostra fugit, horæque volant. Time fleeth, and Death cometh.

Porci gerunt asperas setas, oves quoque habent mollem lanam.

Hogs use to eat foul meats, dogs also devour dead flesh.

Faber aut fecat lignum, aut parat instrumenta sua.

Either keep thou order in the School, or leave the School.

Multi quidem sunt falsi dī, ast est unus verus Deus?

Many men indeed are taught, but few men are learned.

Herus legit, vos vero luditis, or vos autem luditis.

Ego cædo te, quia malus es, We love you, because you are good.

Non decet me sequi vos, namque vos (or vos enim) omnes estis cæci.

It becomes all you to hear me, for I have always been wise.

Tota schola jam ibit in campos, ni (or nisi) Magistri vetant.

In vain men are exercised in learning, unless (if not) the Rules be true.

Quamquam (quamvis) tu habes magnas opes, tamen es pauperrimus.

Although the path of life be narrow, yet the just man walks in it.

Ego ita feci, ut pater iussit. We have not done so, as the thing requires.

§. II. The Use of the Subjunctive Mood.

Q. It was said No. 520. that Verbs of the Subjunct. Mood were to be put after other Verbs in a Compound Sentence, now shew me how they are so put.

641. A. The Subjunctive Mood is to be used in Compound Sentences,

1. Always after ut or uti signifying that, and ne that not.

2. Always after ut or utinam signifying O that, and then the Subjunct. Mood is called the Optative or Wishing Mood.

3. Sometimes after si, ni, nisi, cum, quamvis, &c. as here you see.

642. I. In the first Conjugat. Præs. or Fut. Imperf.

Res po-
scit ut {
Ego cœnem
Tu jentes
Axis erret
Nos lavemus
Vos juretis
Canes latrent

The matter
requires that {
I should walk
Thou should'st howl
The soldier should fight
We should cry
Ye should wail
Towers should totter

943. In the Præter-Imperfect. Subj.

Quis fuit
hic cum {
Ego narem
Tu ululares
Columbus volaret
Nos erraremus
Vos ploraretis
Lyræ sonarent

Who were
here when {
I was breakfasting
Thou wast supping
The witness was swearing
We were walking
Ye were wandring
Wolves were howling.

644. In the Præterperf. Subj.

Omnes no- vum runt ut	{	Ego pugnaverim	All men see how that	{	I have reigned
		Tu naveris			Thou hast plowed
		Planca crepaverit			The dragon has flown
		Nos clamaverimus			We have wailed
		Vos erraveritis			Ye have swum
		Domus vacaverint			The winds have breathed

645. In the Præterpluperf. Optative.

O utinam	{	Ego cœnavissem!	O that	{	I had cried out!
		Tu jentavisses!			Thou hadst howled!
		Casa sterisset!			The Town had wailed!
		Nos erravisset!			We had swummed
		Vos migravissetis!			Ye had flown!
		Rosæ spiravissent!			Men had consider'd!

646. In the Future Perfect Subjunctive.

Vos ve- nitchuc cum	{	Ego cœnabero	Go ye hence, when	{	I shall have walked
		Tu jentaveris			Thou shalt have supped
		Pater ambulaverit			The Cat shall have howled
		Nos clamaverimus			We shall have breakfasted
		Vos plantaveritis			Ye shall have cried out
		Testes juraverint			The Citizens shall have flitted

N. B. So the other Conjugations may be gone through.

CHAP. XIX. The Summ of all said before about putting Words together to make Sentences.

647. N. B. I. **A** N Interjection mostly maketh a sense by itself.

648. II. A Conjunction is only used to join two Sentences together.

649. III. The other six parts of Speech are put into Sentences by XII Rules.

§. III. The Summ of the XIII. Phrase-Rules.

650. I. In every simple Sentence there is one Verb Finite, and but one which agrees with its Nominative Case by R. II.

651. II. A Noun, Pronoun, or Participle if it be a Substantive of

1. The *Vocative* Case is only used after O, to call by, by R. I.

2. The *Nom.* Case { 1. Before a Verb Finite, by R. II.

is used either { 2. Or after Verbs of Being, &c. by R. III.

3. The *Accusative* { 1. Before Verbs Infinite, by No. 542.

Case is used upon { 2. After Verbs Transitive, by R. IV.

three accounts { 3. After the first 27 Prep. &c. by R. VI. No. 567, 568, 569.

4. The *Ablative* only after the 12. Prep. by R. VI. No. 568, 569.

5. The *Dative* { 1. After Verbs put Acquisitively, by R. VII.

is used either { 2. After Adjectives, by R. XII.

6. The *Genitive* { 1. After another Substantive, by R. VIII.

is used either { 2. Or after Adjectives of Ability, &c. by R. XIII.

652. III. A Noun, Pronoun or Participle Adjective ever agrees with Substantive in Case, Gender and Number, by R. X.

653. IV. Adverbs and Prepositions are joined { Either 1. to Verbs, by R. V.
Or 2. to Adject. or other words, by R. XI.

654. N. B. Infinite Verbs and Part. are both Nouns and Verbs, and so
1. Infinite Verbs, Supines and Gerunds being Subst. are used as other Subst.
2. Other Participles being Adjectives follow the Rules of Adjectives.
3. All these considered as Verbs have such Cases as their Verbs have.

CHAP. XX. What Words may be left out in a Sentence.

Q. **I**s there any thing more yet to be known about Sentences?

655. A. Two things are yet to be known about Sentences.

I. That whatever Words may be as well understood when left out, as they would be, if they were mentioned, may be left out.

Q. Upon what accounts may this be done?

656. A. Words may be left out upon four Accounts.

Q. First, When may words be left out?

657. A. I. When a word has been mentioned just before, and may be supposed to be kept in mind, then it is oft left out, as, *Cæsar venit, & vidit, & vicit*, you need not say, *Cæsar venit, & Cæsar vidit, & Cæsar vicit*.

Nos scripsimus, plus quam vos

Ye have eaten more, than we

Hæc vestis est patris, viz. vestis

This book is the master's, sc. book

Cujus est hic liber? R. meus

Whose house is this? A. ours

658. Therefore in a Relative Sentence, the Antecedent word is seldom repeated, but be sure you fetch it over in your thought; as,

Ego amo Christum, qui me emit *I bought the books which be there*

Tu habes uxorem, quam non amas *The wine is bad, which you sent me*

Vides templum, quod Rex struxit *We teach boys, which learn nothing*

Quem sermonem audis, non est meus *What words I spake, those I deny*

Q. When, secondly, may words be left out?

659. A. II. When any word is to be mentioned straight, if it can well be understood, it may be left out in the former part; as,

Placent populo, quas facio fabulas *Drink ye red, or white wine*

Audio & miror tua verba *I ever did, and ever will love you*

Unus cecidit puerorum *The first of the Kings is dead*

Una ex puellarum *The second of the Queens is fled*

Unum numero templorum *The best of the Churches is burnt*

Q. When, thirdly, may a word be left out?

660. A. III. When the thought is expressed by some other means; as,

Quis est ille? pointing to a man, you need not say, *Quis homo est ille homo?*

Q. When, fourthly, may words be left out?

661. A. IV. Those words which upon the mentioning of others, must needs be supposed to be meant, may be left out; as, *When you come to Paul's then turn to the left*, every body knows you mean *Paul's Church* and the left hand, therefore those words need not to be expressed.

See Examples of this in several Phrases.

662. In the 1. Phrase the Interjection may be left out, and the Vocative only expressed; as, *Cur tu mentiris, Petre? Parce mihi Domine.*

663. In the 2. Phrase the Nominative when upon mentioning the Verb, it is certainly known, need not to be expressed; as, to

Amo, amabam, docebo, lego, legam,
Amas, amabas, ama, docebis, legis, audi,
Amamus, docemus, legebamus, audimus,
Amatis, amate, docetote, legetis, audite,
Aiunt te furere. Dicunt Regem venire
Pluit grandinat, fulminat

no word can be
the Nom. C. but

Ego
Tu
Nos
Vos
Homines
Nubes

and therefore
they may be
left out.

N. B. But you cannot say *amat, docebat, legunt, audient, &c.* without the Nom. Case, because none can know what it is that loves, teaches, &c. it may be *Pater amat, or mater amat, or canis amat, or uxor, &c.*

664. In the VI. Phrase, 1. Sometimes the Preposition is left out,
2. Sometimes its Case. 3. Sometimes both.

§. I. The Preposition is left out in 12 places.

665. 1. The word that signifies the Instrument by which any thing is done, is usually put in the Ablative Case without the Preposition; as,

Findimus radicem quercus rastro
Pungimus boves pigros acu
Discipuli tacent metu
Gaudemus rebus tuis prosperis
Sentio me esse lassum scribendo
Omnes homines sunt pares natura

We dig our Gardens with spades
A bald crown is veiled with a peruke
They punish a slow boy with the rod
Rejoice not for the death of another
I see that you are tired with playing
A speech is made with much care

666. 2. The word of Price, at which a thing is rated, is put in the Ablative Case without the Preposition; as,

Jentabamus hodie tribus assibus
Emi duos libros uno semisse
Gemmæ venduntur vili pretio

We dined yesterday for one as
I sold my book for three half asses
They sell jewels at an huge price

Except the Genitives, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, &c.

667. 3. After words signifying to be full or empty of any thing, the Ablative Case is set down without the Preposition; as,

Hic saccus est plenus hamis
Tuum cerebrum est inane virtute
Mater mea est vidua viro suo

These sacks are full of ashes
That barrel was empty of ale
My brother is widowed of his wife

So egere and careere have an Ablat. without a Preposition: as,
Sum dives quanquam caream nummis
Homo pauper eget omnibus rebus

you can't read if you want a book
Your pipes need a strong wind

668. 4. Fungor, fruor, utor, potior; dignus, indignus, have an Ablative Case without a Prep. as,

Iustus vir fungitur officio suo
Acer miles fruitur triumpho
Anus macra utitur baculo suo
Manus larga est digna laude

Unjust men discharge not their duties
Smart soldiers enjoy triumphs
Fat old men use their staffs
Bad works are unworthy of fame

669. 5. Ad is left out before rus and domus, and Proper Names of Towns; as,

Hodie iturus sum Londinum
Iubeo, mi fili, ut eas domum
Iam ibimus rus, ibique venabimur

Many men are going to Rome
Go and carry this burthen home
O child, flee thou into the country

970. II. After Verbs of motion the first Supine is put, and ad left out;

Eo amatum

Came ye hither to sleep?

Veni visum te

We go to hear sermons

Vadimus venatum

I am going to accuse the scholars

671. 6. Before the measure of *time* or *space*, *ad* or *per* is oft left out in Latin, and *through* or *for* in English; as,

Totam hyemem dormis

Bees gather honey all the summer

Carolus regnavit triginta annos

I have been here a whole hour

Hic liber est crassus tres digitos

That river is ten foot broad

672. 7. *A*, *ab*, or *ex* signifying *from* a place, coming before *rur*, *domus*, and the Proper Names of Towns is left out; as,

Unde venis? Venio rure

The goats are come out of the Country

Pater dudum exivit domo

When came your son from home

Episcopus olim migravit Roma

The Queen hath remov'd from London

673. 8. *In* before *rur*, and Proper Names of Towns is left out; as,

Proceres solent venari rure

Hares use to lurk in the Country

Omnes artes valebant Athenis

Scipio beat Hannibal at Carthage

674. But if the Name of the Town be of the first or second Declension, and of the Singular Number, it must be put in the Genitive, and *in urbe* left out; as,

Quid faciam Romæ, for in urbe Romæ What will ye do at London?

N. B. *So* *humi*, *domi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, are used in the Genitive; as,

Domi bellique simul viximus

I tarry at home, thou at war

675. 9. *In* before words of *time*, is oft left out; as,

Stellæ lucent nocte, non die

We study a-days, not a-nights

Nives non cadunt mense Julio

Hail hath often fallen in August

§. 2. How to turn a Compound Sentence into a Simple one by the Ablative Case Absolute.

676. 10. When we are to express that *a thing is*, *does*, or *suffers*, when, while, or after that any *thing is*, *does*, or *suffers*, we may

1. Cast away the Coples, *when*, *while*, *after*.

2. Then turn the Nominative after them into the Ablative Case.

3. Turn the Verb into a Participle Adj. to agree with it, leaving out the Preposition, and this is called the *Ablative Case absolute*.

N. B. If the Verb be put Imperfectly turn it into *ans*, *ens*, or *iens*; as,

Cum Rex veniret, hostes fugerunt Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt

Dum Magister docet, pueri ludunt Magistro docente, pueri ludunt

Cum nos cœnabimus, tibiæ sonabunt Nobis cœnantibus, tibiæ sonabunt

N. B. But if it signify Perfectly, change it into the Participle in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*; as,

Postquam sol esset ortus, ivi venatum Sole orto, ivi venatum

Cum ædes fuissent purgatae ancilla dormivit Aedibus purgatis, anc. &c.

Cum causa est judicata, latro suspenditur Torre accenso, quarimus libros

Imitations.

While the Master exhorts the men, dig The Master exhorting, the men dig
As the barber clips, the hairs fall When a gale blows, the boughs move

The

*The fish being caught, the net is taken up The Master raging, the boys tremble
After the doors are shut, ye can't enter The wife seen, the husband fled*

677. 11. Words of the *Comparative Degree* signifying more so than another thing, may have after them the Name of *that thing* in the Ablative without the Prep. as,

Hic vir est mollior muliere, i. e. præ *That woman is stouter than a man*
Pater meus est hilarior matre *My sister is sadder than my brother*
Tu videris surdior omnibus saxis *I seem brisker than a live flame*

678. 12. After Verbs of *Warning, Accusing, Condemning and Acquitting*, the Preposition *de* is oft left out; as,

Ego condemnabo te eodem crimine *You are accused of many Crimes*

679. §. II. Sometimes the Case is left out; as,

Pater jam exivit, viz. domo *Drive you out the dog, viz. out of doors*
I præ, sequar, viz. præ me *I will go before, viz. you*
Pone venit conjux, viz. me *Come you behind, viz. me.*

680. §. III. Sometimes both the Prep. and its Case are left out.

So I. After Verbs of *warning, accusing, condemning and acquitting*, *De crimine* may be left out, because none are accused but of a Crime; as,

Accuso te furti, i. e. de crimine furti *You are accused of adultery*
Condemnamus vos doli mali *You condemn us of evil frauds*

681. So II. All words put *Partitively*, i. e. denoting part out of many, have a Genit. after them, *ex numero* being understood! as, instead of *Tu es unus ex numero Discipulorum*, *Tu es unus Discipulorum*.

Magister cecidit septem puerorum *I saw three of the Magistrates*

David Rex fuit primus poetarum *None of the girls can read*

Pauci virorum sunt boni *Ten of the Apostles were slain*

Alter fratrum cecidit in bello *The other of the sisters is fairest*

682. In the VII. Phr. the Dative when known may be left out; as,

Da panem, viz. mihi *Reach the cup, i. e. to me*

683. In the VIII. Phr. the first Substantive may be left out, viz. when upon hearing the second, it is well enough understood; as,

Venimus ad Pauli, viz. templum *When you come to St. Peters's, stop*

684. In the IX. One of the Substantives is left out, viz. when, &c. as,
Nunquam vidi Regem, viz. Carolum *My father is come to town, i. e. London*

685. In the X. The Adjective omitted when easily understood; as,

Monstra te virum, viz. fortem *She shews her self a woman, i. e. weak*

Especially the Possessives *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, are so left out; as,

Vidistine Patrem hodie? viz. tuum *Where is your sister?*

Tu ira te geris erga matrem? *How carry ye your selves ill to your Mr?*

686. The Substantive is most frequently omitted.

1. *Homo* is left out; as,

Quis me vocat?

Whom do ye call?

Juvenis fiet senex

The young desire to be old

Amicus juvabit amicum

The friendly love the friendly

Pauperes cupiunt videri divites

The rich despise the poor

Dominus novit viam piorum

To day I heard one preaching

Rex & Regina sunt beati, viz. homines *The man and his wife are righteous*

687. 2. *Mensis* is left out in twelve names of Months; as,

Rex mortuus est sexto die Februarii We began the fifth of October
Hic est primus dies Januarii And ended the eighth of December

688. 3. *Manus* is oft understood as *Hand* in English; as,

Christus sedet ad dextram Patris Turn you to the right

Cur prehendis me sinistra I will go to the left

689. 4. *Negotium* and *Officium* in Latin, and *Thing* or *Aff* in English are frequently left out when they may be understood; as,

Lupus est triste stabulis To write a short letter is easy

Mentiri non est meum To number the sand of the Sea is hard

Omnia sunt misera in bello It's rare to see a wise woman

Recte agere interest vestra It concerns you to be good

i. e. est inter vestra negotia i. e. It is among your concerns

Puerorum est (officium) parere Magistris. It's your duty to obey Kings

§. 3. Words left out in a Compound Sentence.

Q. What Words may be left out in the Compounded Sentence?

690. A. In a Compounded Sentence,

1. Sometimes the first Sentence is left out,
2. Sometimes the Cople is left out,
3. Sometimes both the first Sentence and the Cople;

that is when they are as well understood.

691. Sometimes the first Sentence is omitted; as,

Utinam cecidisses in bello: supply O. Ur vales? i. e. quæro or rogo.

692. Sometimes the Cople is omitted; as,

Velim, cures salutem tuam, i. e. velim ut, &c.

Rogo, scribas ad me de ista re, for ut scribas.

693. 3. Sometimes both the first Sent. and the Cople are left out; as,

Eas per me in malam crucem, i. e. licet ut eas, &c.

Scribas ad me de rebus omnibus, i. e. fac ut scribas, &c.

The Cople That left out in English.

694. N. B. The Cople that is oft left out in English, but not in Latin; as,

I desire (that) you would sup with me Rogo ut coenes mecum

I think I saw him, i. e. that I, &c. Puto me vidisse illum

We came after the rain was over, i. e. after that, not post but postquam

Ye were here before we came, i. e. before that, not ante but antequam

695. Especially when it is Relative that, which, who, whom, may be in English omitted, but not in Latin; as,

This is the horse I sold to you Hic est equus quem tibi vendidi

Give me the book you bought Da mihi librum quem emisti

Is this the reward ye spoke of, i. e. of which? Hoccine est præmium de quo locuti estis

CHAP. XXI. The Words in a Sentence may be transplated.

Q. Which is the second thing to be observed about Sentences?

696. A. II. The Latins use not to place the words of a Sentence always in their natural order as they lie in sense, but put them into such order as will sound sweetest to the ear, but so that the sense be not thereby darkned.

Q. How

Q. How may the words of a Sentence be thus transposed?

697. A. I. A Sentence of two words may be put two ways; as,
Ego vivo or vivo ego. Dominus dicit or dicit Dominus.

698. II. If there be three words in a Sent. it may be put six ways; as,
Vivimus vitam brevem Vitam vivimus brevem Brevem vitam vivimus
Vivimus brevem vitam Vitam brevem vivimus Brevem vivimus vitam
So turn ars est longa Vita est brevis Mœsta mors venit, &c.

699. III. A Sentence of four words may be put 24 ways, as in this, you
may begin six times with *vive*. And six times with *memor*.

Vive memor mortis venientis
Vive memor venientis mortis
Vive mortis memor venientis
Vive mortis venientis memor
Vive venientis mortis memor
Vive venientis memor mortis

Memor vive mortis venientis
Memor vive venientis mortis
Memor mortis venientis vive
Memor mortis vive venientis
Memor venientis mortis vive
Memor venientis vive mortis

And six times with *mortis*

And six times with *venientis*.

So turn animalia viva debent mori, and somnus premit vigiles oculos, &c.

700. IV. A Sent. of five words may be put 120 ways; as in this you
may begin 24 times with *Christus*, and 24 times with every other word.
Christus emit homines sanguine suo Christus emit sanguine homines suo
Christus emit homines suo sanguine Christus emit sanguine suo homines, &c.

So turn Cives cinxerunt murum gemino vallo.

701. V. A Sentence of six words may be changed 720 ways, beginning
120 times with each of these six words; as,

Pueri solent urgere parentes frequentibus epistolis, &c.

Q. May we then misplace all words in every Sentence as we please?

702. A. No, not always, but you must in this as in all other things
follow the use of the best Speakers, of which you shall have Directions
in the next Book.

N. B. Some words in English are transplaced which you must set right.

703. A. The Preposition is sometimes set the last word in the Sentence; as,
My loss of time I blame you for? i. e. blame you for the loss of my time.

Especially in Interrogative and Relative Sentences; as,

What speak you that for? i. e. For what spake you that?

Whom do you speak against? What place came you from?

This is the man that I spoke to you of, i. e. of whom I spoke?

704. Oft we put the Nominat. after the Verb, and before it set *There*,
for which there is no Latin word; as,

There was a man, i. e. A man was, Fuit homo.

There came a boy to me; Venit ad me puer quidam.

705. If the Nominative Case to the Verb be a Verb Infinite, or a Sen-
tence, we usually set it after the Verb Finite, and put it before it; as,

It is an evil thing to lye, i. e. to lye is an evil thing; malum est mentiri.

It is the custom of boys to slight their Masters; Puerorum mos est spernere, &c.

Satis est si non nimis.

F I N I S.



s; as,
vimus
vitam

is, you
or.

r.
s, &c.
is you
word.
es suo
es, &c.

inning

things
ections

st.
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There,

r a Sen
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ere, &c.